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MOSCOW TV'S 'WORLD TODAY' VIEWS ARMS RACE

LD062248 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. We will begin with the main event of the New Year. In Prague, as you know, the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty ended its work. The conclusions and considerations were set forth in a political declaration by the conference participants. It says the arms race is moving into a qualitatively new, much more dangerous phase, embracing all forms of weapons both nuclear and conventional, all forms of military activity and virtually all regions of the world.

In the West they have again begun to talk about the Soviet Union's new peace offensive. Of course, this is what it is but let us try to not let the essence of the question slip behind the eloquent phrases. In the final analysis it is not words but deeds that determine the situation in the world and the policy of one country or another, one bloc or another, or union. Of course, the imperialist doctrines of wars and conflicts, the policy of confrontation conducted by NATO, does not facilitate detente. Consolidation of peace requires not words but deeds. Such is the conviction of the socialist states. Their foreign policy is governed by this principle. Only practical and concrete steps will lead forward. Therefore, I would like to note the tireless search of our state and all the countries of the socialist community for specific paths of preserve peace on earth.

In the period since the West's adoption of the dual decision to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe, since the moment of the so-called zero option advanced by President Reagan -- the aim of which boils down in the final analysis to the unilateral disarmament of our country -- several specific proposals have been made to the West capable of alleviating international tension and consolidating peace.

Our concept is the concept of the peaceful life of peoples but how can it be implemented if U.S. imperialism is aspiring to impair the military balance to its benefit and to attain military superiority over the socialist countries? In the West they advocate the doctrine of nuclear first strike, limited nuclear war and protracted nuclear conflict. All this is no more than unsuccessful attempts to convince the people of their countries that, allegedly, it is possible to win the war by being first to use nuclear weapons.

The declaration stresses that the American programs recently adopted and now being implemented, for the development and production of nuclear weapons and also for the development of weapons for the introduction of combat operations in space and from space, are called on to multiply the destructive power of the U.S. military arsenal -- including in Europe -- many times. This policy of arms growth leads to the impairment of international stability.

The West has still not rejected Reagan's zero option and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger -- this apologist for war -- I have no other definition -- is still brandishing the nuclear boomerang. He evidently forgets that the property of this ancient weapon is that it returns to he who throws it. In America such people usually belong to the category of hawks. Perhaps this a gaudy word, and indeed not quite exact. A hawk is a hawk when it has to deal with a chicken.

Therefore, in my opinion, such politicians recall the smokers of opium, the nuclear drug fiends, who have unreal dreams of victory in a war in which, as already proved, there can be no winners.

In this connection it does no harm to recall nce again that the defensive alliance of the socialist countries is strong not only through its high public, economic and political prestige, but also through its defensive might. The Prague conference demonstrated this convincingly once again. It will, it seems, facilitate the cooling of heads which are too hot.

In this connection I would like to recall the recent utterances by British Foreign Secretary Pym. As is known, under the NATO decision new medium-range U.S. missiles are to be deployed in West Europe at the end of this year. This, naturally, will intensify the risk of nuclear war arising. Thus Pym, well aware of this, was forced to admit that the finger on the launch button will be American, with there being no guarantees at all that they will consult Britain at any time about whether it should be pressed or not. It only remains to add that the American miltiary will consult neither the FRG, Italy nor any other country of the North Atlantic bloc on this but will only place them in the strike zone in the vain hope of themselves surviving in a nuclear conflagration.

The Western press, commenting on Comrade Andropov's recent replies to questions by the American observer Kingsbury-Smith, stressed the Soviet leader's readiness to meet the American leader, presenting this as a virtual sensation. Comrade Andropov explained in a simple and reasonable way that the Soviet leadership has always considered summit contacts to be one of the most effective methods of developing relations between states. Soviet leaders adhere to this point of view today, too. But good preparation is necessary for success in such a meeting.

The stake for the preservation of human civilization, and generally of life on earth, is too great and it is necessary to approach such questions with all responsibility and seriousness. I recall the words of Comrade Andropov: We propose different variants for nuclear weapons in the zone of Europe, he said. Either none at all there, neither medium-range nor tactical from both the Soviet Union and the NATO states -- this would be, so to speak absolutely zero for both sides -- or both sides reduce their medium-range weapons, missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, by more than two-thirds. In this, there would be no Soviet and American medium-range missiles opposing each other at all here. But the USSR would only retain exactly as many missiles as Britain and France have. In a word, the Soviet Union does not want to have a single missile, a single airplane more than the NATO countries have in the zone of Europe.

What could be more specific and clear than these proposals? What could be clearer and more specific than the position of the Warsaw Treaty countries expressed in the declaration adopted at the conference in Prague? It says with all clarity and directness that the states of the Warsaw Treaty consider it necessary to act without delay, while there are still opportunities to curb the arms race and to move towards disarmament. In this they hold the view that all states, if they value the fate of their peoples and of all mankind, objectively have to be interested in preventing the slide to war.

NATO CHIEF SEEN TO BE INTERFERING IN W. EUROPE

LD061834 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 6 Jan 83

["Rogers, or 'The European's Two Dinners'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, urged on by his militarist itch, does not miss any opportunity to call upon NATO member countries to further escalate their military budgets.

"One has to pay for freedom and security," he said in an interview he gave at the NATO headquarters in Mons, Belgium. He demands an annual rise of four per cent (after inflation) in military spending.

But where should West European countries, beset by the economic crisis, financial difficulties, inflation and unemployment, find this money? Rogers has a ready answer: Extra military appropriations should be made by the NATO partners through drastic cutbacks in social and economic programmes, he insists.

The U.S. general is angry that, according to his information, the West Europeans spend on average only one dollar on defence and seven dollars on different social security programmes.

According to Rogers, a "good example" is set for the NATO countries by the United States: During the past two years the Reagan administration has cut back considerably social programmes "in favor of security."

So Rogers is holding up as a "model" for Western Europe the United States, where one in ten Americans is denied the right to work. But "Reaganomics", aimed at "rearming" America at a feverish pace at the expense of the programmes of health care, education, and aid to the poor, unemployed and the elderly, which are vital to the population, is suffering a failure. Faced with the bankruptcy of his course, President Reagan has made it clear at the latest press conference that the Washington administration will have to reduce budgetary spending or to raise taxes.

The "menu" which Rogers offers the West Europeans to speed up the rate of the arms race will spell out new privations for them. The Europeans will hardly agree to the further militarisation of the economies of their countries according to the American pattern, that is, by reducing construction of housing, schools and hospitals and slashing unemployment benefits.

To reassure the Europeans, Rogers resorts to arguments of a culinary character. A new rise in military spending, according to him, will cost every West European just a couple of good dinners a year.

The supreme allied commander Europe has strange arithmetic indeed! NATO's war spending today is billions of West German marks, French francs and British pounds. These military budgets are a fat morsel for the military-industrial complex. While for the desperate unemployed, standing in long lines to get a plate of charity soup, even an ordinary dinner is just a dream.

Trying to impose on the West European countries the undemocratic and anti-social course of the Washington administration, Rogers is grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, telling them what they should do and how they should run their domestic affairs.

His meddling rouses the indignation of all those who do not want to reconcile themselves to the arms race, who work to remove the threat of nuclear war and who have an interest in maintaining peace and detente.

WEST EUROPEAN PRESS CITED ON U.S. MISSILES

LD280926 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- "A 'division of labour' takes place between NATO politicians: The American representatives in Geneva try hard to deadlock the talks while the governments of a number of West European countries at the same time accelerate the construction of sites and other facilities for the deployment of American missiles," Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA.

The political analyst of the newspaper comments on a report in the London OBSERVER to the effect that the United States is intensifying pressure on Britain to complete ahead of schedule the facilities for basing the American cruise missiles in Greenham Common, Berkshire.

"Washington is exerting allout pressure. The cruise missiles are still being tested and, according to the press, one setback follows another. But, according to the OBSERVER, the Reagan administration does its utmost for the first consignment of cruise missiles to arrive in Britain even before the programme for testing the missiles has been completed."

"It will be recalled", the author goes on to say, "that the NATO decision adopted in 1979 provided for the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries beginning with December 1983. Since this decision encountered powerful resistance by the peoples of Europe, the Washington administration and its yesmen began asserting that the deployment of the missiles would begin only if the Geneva talks fail. Now everyone can see how hypocritical these assertions were".

It is clear, Vitaly Korionov points out, that the Pentagon intends to expand the scope of the deployment of the new missiles. Thus, West German newspapers report that the Pentagon is not going to confine itself to the 96 cruise missiles and the 108 Pershing-2 missiles which were to be installed in the FRG but wants to ship a much bigger number.

"The peoples draw the legitimate conclusion from all this: The efforts in the struggle for the maintenance of peace must be doubled and trebled".

PRAVDA VIEWS TASKS OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN 1983

PM061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Commentator's Column": "Let Us Consolidate Peace!"]

[Text] The peoples of the world have entered the new year, 1983, in a complex and uneasy atmosphere. The unextinguished hotbeds of aggressive wars launched in a number of the world's "trouble spots" by imperialism's hirelings, are still smoldering. The United States and NATO are intensifying the arms race, particularly in nuclear arms. They are not ceasing in their stubborn attempts to undermine the policy of detente and to push the states and peoples on to the path of hostility and military confrontation.

This dangerous course is countered by the consistent, firm and realistic stance of the Soviet Union, which is doing its utmost to preserve and consolidate peace. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said, there is now no task more important in international politics than averting the growing threat of nuclear war and ending the nuclear arms race.

In today's New Year congratulations to the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers have again stated: "Our striving for peace is immutable.... We are convinced that the current difficulties and tension in the international situation can and must be overcome."

Everyone knows the USSR's concrete initiatives geared to solving this task. The whole world now awaits Washington's reply. People everywhere realize that jointly the Soviet Union and the United States could do much that would be useful both for themselves and for other countries and peoples.

The mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe, cooperation in the elimination of the most dangerous hotbeds of war, the achievement of just and mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear arms in Europe -- all these tasks are quite feasible if one is guided by the principle of equality and identical security.

Our confidence is shared by tens and hundreds of millions of people in all countries, including the United States. And no matter how much the imperialist gentlemen try to intimidate the peace supporters who advocate the cessation of the arms race, and no matter what tricks they resort to in an attempt to sow discord among the members of the anitwar movements, the struggle to consolidate peace is increasingly broadening and strengthening.

There can be no doubt that 1983 will go down in history as the year of the supreme activation of the peoples' antiwar struggle. Ahead lie more and more new multimillion-strong mass actions whose aim is to end the arms race, normalize international relations and consolidate peace.

The resolution of a great task -- to enter the third millennium of our era without war and in an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation among all states and peoples -- depends very much on the outcome of this struggle.

KARPOV DEFENDS ROLE OF SOVIET PEACE FUND

PM051631 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 December 1982 in its Second Edition carries on page 4, under the headline "The Cause and the Duty of Millions," a 2,000-word article by A. Karpov, chairman of the board of the Soviet Peace Fund, describing the fund's activities by way of a rebuttal of Western claims that "there is no struggle for peace in the Soviet Union" and that in the USSR "mass actions by fighters for peace are organized on money from the Soviet state." "Our multimillion-strong peace movement is totally independent and relies on its own source of finance -- the mighty peace fund, created and constantly swelled by Soviet people's voluntary contributions," Karpov declares.

RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT'S PRAGUE MEETING VIEWED

Significance for World Situation

LD070318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 6 Jan 83

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states has been working in Prague for 2 days. Interest in its work has been great and, to a certain extent, this interest is traditional. It is connected with the political weight which the socialist countries have in world politics. At the same time, this interest is non-traditional as well, since the time at which the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact was held was undoubtedly marked by a number of peculiar factors -- and, unfortunately, not very pleasant ones. The wave of the growth in tension is not subsiding and a very great deal in the development of both the European and world situations depends on how the socialist countries assess them and what specific form of action they choose to take during the present, politically crucial time.

Our listeners will now have the opportunity to study the political declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-states at their conference. It may be said with complete certainty that the analysis of the situation made by the members of the Warsaw Pact is devoid of complacency. It is a sober and, at the same time, a balanced analysis.

Relaxation of tension, which was the dominating trend during the 1970s, is undoubtedly under a certain threat. This is connected, first and foremost, with the continuing arms race which is becoming particularly dangerous in the light of actions by the United States and some of its allies who have embarked upon a course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist world. The fact that the American Administration is now trying to accelerate the improvement of the whole triad of strategic armaments which the United States has at its disposal -- land based missiles, missiles on submarines and on heavy bombers -- is by no means the only thing the United States is doing within the framework of the so-called modernization of its Armed Forces. Currently they are also qualitatively tightening up their present armaments -- and this represents a truly unprecedented growth in American military spending -- an action which is conditioned by the scale of these American programs which -- I say again -- are aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist world.

But it is not just a matter of the arms race. New conflict situations and new crimes have in recent years unfortunately been added to long-standing pockets of tension, and imperialism is striving to turn these conflict situations to its own advantage. It is precisely here that we can see, for example, in the Near East where the United States -- which bears no small responsibility for this entire protracted Near East crisis and for the latest tragic pages in its development, thinks least of all about the interests of the victims of aggression and more about its own imperialist interests and of those who are actually standing guard over them -- that is, the interests of the State of Israel.

Undoubtedly, of course, when assessing the present situation -- the situation of the 1980s -- in the international sense, we cannot by-pass those global problems which now face mankind. I mean the social, economic, demographic and ecological problems which precisely demand that the efforts of all countries and peoples be joined together and not disconnected. These situations and problems demand cooperation and not confrontation . During the course of their 2 days of work, the members of the Warsaw Pact essentially determined the line of action to which they adhere.

This line of action may be defined as exact pursuance of the same strategic foreign policy line which was fully outlined in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the Peace Program for the 1980s. This strategic line has been clearly visible in the decisions of all the recent congresses of the ruling communist and workers' parties. This is a line toward peace, a line toward consolidating peace, and a line toward safeguarding international security. But this is too much of a generalization. In the practical sense, its key significance lies in solving problems connected with halting the arms race and with limiting and reducing armaments. In this respect, as it is known, (?all these new things) date from December of last year.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee now expresses to some extent the collective will of the socialist states and seeks a solution to problems connected with curtailing both strategic and conventional armaments. As far as conventional armaments are concerned, this is undoubtedly an interesting factor. This is a factor connected with the initiatives set out by the Warsaw Pact within the framework of moving forward the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe. The fact of the matter is that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce its Armed Forces in central Europe in a greater number than the United States in order to achieve in the final analysis the establishment of lower ceilings both for the number of armed forces and for the number of armaments in this zone.

But the establishment of lower ceilings could create a certain force of beneficent intertia which would lead, as a whole, to a reduction of militiary confrontation in Europe -- a virtually key area for the fate of detente. In this respect I would like to emphasize what is visible in the work of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, and that is the fact that Europe remains a center of attention not only of the members of the Warsaw Pact -- that is understood -- but it is also the focus and the center of development of events on which depend in the final analysis the destiny of international life, perhaps as we know it.

In this respect, in my opinion, this background in itself takes on particular importance for those ideas which are being voiced by the socialist countries regarding problems of disarmament in Europe -- above all, the concept that the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe have not been linked with any timetable. The United States is now saying "either we have an accord before the end of 1983, or before the autumn of 1983, or there will be no accord and we will deploy our new nuclear-missile weapons on the territories of a number of West European states." This is a vital issue which may exceedingly aggravate the situation in Europe and the whole world.

But the socialist countries are proposing that such important talks should not have such strict limits, although naturally the Soviet Union is interested in achieving major constructive results at these talks comparatively quickly. To this end were directed those ideas put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his speech at the solemn session marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

It is perfectly natural that the socialist countries are coming out resolutely for the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans and the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean. In a similar vein is the attitude of the socialist member-countries of the Warsaw Pact at the Madrid meeting. The socialist countries are striving to ensure that this conference is concluded on a constructive note, that all points of the well-known Helsinki Final Act are imbued with vital content, and that all the European states and all participants in the Helsinki conference strictly pursue them.

As a matter of fact, the socialist countries advocate active political relations among the European states. They advocate large-scale business cooperation among the European countries, and they also come out for active, spiritual relations, an increase in cultural relations, and for the mutual enrichment of natural cultures. This is, in fact, a true implementation of the norms of peaceful coexistence which were spoken about at the time in the Finnish capital.

It is also notable, of course, that the members of the Warsaw Pact -- although by no means intent on extending the zone of action of the Warsaw Pact beyond the frontiers of Europe -- have not by-passed the acute and difficult phenomena that exist in general in today's world. That is natural because the destinies of Europe are not isolated. Europe is not an island. Europe is linked with all world events.

What I have in mind here is the position adopted by the socialist countries regarding the situations of conflict that exist in the world today; the Near East, where the socialist countries advocate holding a peace conference attended by all interested parties -- attended, of course, by representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, whose right to national self-determination and the formation of an independent state with east Jerusalem as its capital is not placed in doubt by the socialist countries.

It applies to such conflicts as the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The socialist countries unequivocally urge that both Iran and Iraq should be able, at last, to lay down their arms and reach agreement on really peaceful, goodneighborly relations.

It applies to the efforts of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean comrades directed toward turning the whole of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

It applies to southern Africa where illegally occupied Namibia is being used by the racists of the Republic of South Africa as a base for aggressive attacks on the neighboring independent African states.

It applies, of course, to the ill-intentioned activities of American imperialism in relation to Nicaragua, Cuba, Central America and the Caribbean generally.

In this the socialist countries are really not seeking any selfish advantage for themselves with regard to those situations of conflict. In the present case, the socialist countries are guided by just one consideration, but it is a very weighty one: The continued existence of situations of conflict further inflames international relations as a whole, and the settling of conflict situations -- however far from our borders the zones where those conflicts arise may be -- is, of course, a definite contribution in favor of smoothing out international relations. Of course, the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact advocate smooth and normal relations with their European neighbors. They advocate the further development of broad cooperation on the Continent of Europe as well as the broad participation of Europeans in all international affairs.

Looking at the situation as a whole, we can put it this way: The mode of action of the socialist countries outlined at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague indicates that once having chosen the route of peace, the socialist countries firmly follow this path. They feel that there is room for all on the road to peace, and they propose a wide and active dialogue, a wide and businesslike cooperation in the field of peace with all forces that are willing to engage in such cooperation.

Political Declaration Assessed

LD062242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As reported earlier, on 5 January the Prague conference adopted a political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The text has been published in the press. Here is political observer, Aleksander Kaverznev:

Hello, comrades: The political declaration unanimously adopted in Prague deals with highly complex questions of European and world development. When you read this document tomorrow, you will see that everything in it is important. Every detail is significant, whether it is on the general problems of disarmament or the situations of conflict in various parts of the world. However, there is one question that overlaps all the others: Can we expect a long and stable peace? We can. The declaration says: However difficult the situation, the possibility of overcoming the dangerous state in bilateral relations exists. The present course of events -- this refers to the increasing activity of the aggressive forces -- must and can be stopped. Further, the forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. This is backed up by substantial proof from which practical conclusions are drawn.

Many observers in various countries have immediately noted this strong feature of the declaration. The dangerous impulses of imperialism, the threat to peace posed by the doctrine of the first nuclear strike, limited nuclear war or prolonged nuclear conflict are not just criticized, an alternative is put forward. The members of the Warsaw Pact have come out against military rivalry and for a military policy of all states based exclusively on the aims of defense, for maintaining the military-strategic balance at ever-lower levels. The call went out from Prague for a resolute activization of talks on the whole complex of questions concerning a cessation of the arms race. Our friends and allies supported the Soviet proposal in the sphere of stopping the arms race and of disarmament, and the conference noted particulalry the contribution made by the Soviet Union in its proposals set forth in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's report at the Moscow session on 21 December last year.

Today the world press is writing that the Prague conference must have a serious influence on the improvement of international relations and on the strengthening of detente and security in Europe. To some degree that forecast is being confirmed. From the White House, for example, comes a report that the United States is willing, together with its allies, to discuss the proposal for a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. Officials in Bonn have spoken in a similiar vein. Time will tell whether the members of NATO indeed have sufficient goodwill. The members of the Warsaw Pact, for their part, are acting boldly and with initiative because the international situation in the socialist community is stable and reliable. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in assessing the Prague conference, emphasized this very strongly.

COMPARISON OF WARSAW PACT POLITICAL DECLARATION

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1024 GMT on 6 January transmits the "text" of the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states following the meeting on 4-5 January in Prague. The TASS Russian version has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 6 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT beginning on page BB 3, with the following variations noted:

Page BB 4, paragraph two begins... Old seats of tension... (changing "long-term" to "old")

Page BB 8, paragraph three, line five, reads in the Russian version... the preservation and augmentation [priumnozheniye] of the achievements... (changing "advancement" to "augmentation" and supplying the vernacular)

Page BB 11, second paragraph, antepenultimate line, reads... the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of ... (adding phrase "use of force or")

Same page, fifth paragraph, first line, the TASS Russian version reads... A growing contribution toward the... (changing "major" to "growing")

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 6 January broadcasts the text of the political declaration, and the following variations are noted as compared to the TASS English version:

Page BB 5, paragraph five, last line, the radio version reads... leading to the violation of international stability... (changing "frustration" to "violation")

Same page, eighth paragraph, first line, reads... on such hopes inevitably entails other very... (changing "insuperably" to "inevitably")

Page BB 11, second paragraph, antepenultimate line, the radio version reads... the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of... (adding phrase "use of force or")

COMPARISON OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN PRAGUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 January 1983, second edition, prints on page 1 and 2 the communique of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting held in Prague. It is the same as the TASS English item published in the DAILY REPORT for 6 January begin beginning on page BB 1.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN JANUARY

LD062218 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS -- A regular meeting of the committee of the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states will take place in Prague, capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in the first half of January, 1983.

REAGAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON WARSAW PACT, ECONOMY

LD061352 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 6 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave a press conference in Washington, at which he was asked about the proposal put forward at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states for a non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organisation. President Reagan said "this is something, I think, certainly to be considered if that is what", they are "proposing is a non-aggression pact", the President added. "I think this is something that has just happened. And this is something that would require consultation with all of our allies in NATO."

President Reagan was also asked about his attitude to the pronouncement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov about the usefullness of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, whose success necessitates, in the USSR's opinion, good preparations. He said:

"But with regard to a summit, I am, in principle, in favour of that...but I think that summit is something that requires some planning. I do not think you just say -- let's get together, sit around the table, and then say -- well, what do we talk about? I think you have to plan. And you have to know and believe that you can accomplish something. And when we can be sure of that, no, I would welcome a summit just as I welcomed his suggestion about continuing the talks on the reducing of arms."

The press conference was mainly devoted to the most acute problems of the U.S. economy. The President's pronouncements have again shown that notwithstanding the apparent setbacks of "Reagonomics", which has led the country into the deepest crisis since the times of the "Great Depression" of the thirties, the administration headed by him does not intend to give up the "pillars" of its policy -- a sharp build-up of military spendings through a cut in appropriations on social programmes.

President Reagan admitted that the U.S. economy is going now through a difficult times -- unemployment whose rate has reached now 10.8 per cent of the able bodied populations has been described by the President as indisputably the most painful problem. The Americans are concerned over the huge level of military spendings which are a heavy burden on the federal budget and are estimated to result in a 200 million dollar deficit this year.

One of the correspondents asked: "Mr President you may not like this question but philosophically many of your own party leaders are calling for cuts in military spendings and they have described the deficits as terrifying. My question to you is how high does unemployment have to go and how much does the economy have to deteriorate before you are willing to accept cuts in the defence budget?"

President Reagan admitted that the Americans are truly concerned over the huge level of military spendings, but persisted in his intention to implement the vast programme for "rearming America" which is bound to cost the country 1.6 trillion dollars over the next five years.

The President refused to discuss the details of the draft budget for the 1984 fiscal year under the pretext that they are being yet hammered out at the administration. It has followed from his prouncements that the U.S. Administration hatches plans for new major cuts in appropriations on domestic social programmes, which are so badly needed by millions of Americans, specifically health care, education, relief aid to poor and old people and unemployed benefits programmes.

According to the press reports, these fresh cuts will total nearly 30 billion dollars.

Losev on Reagan Remarks

LD070204 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Our observer Sergey Losev will comment on President Reagan's news conference. Here is what he writes:

The Americans have been showing a strong interest of late in the Soviet-American relationship. Significantly, the nonconstructive reaction of the United States Administration to the Soviet initiatives, meant to break the deadlock at the Geneva talks, arouses obvious dissatisfaction in the United States itself and this was strongly evident at the latest news conference of the American President.

President Reagan was asked how he felt about the proposal advanced at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries to conclude a treaty on the reciprocal non-use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace among the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries. He replied this was something certainly to be considered if a nonaggression pact is proposed. And the President added by saying this: Tnis is something that has just happened and this is something that would require consultations with all of our allies in NATO.

It would not be beside the point to recall in this connection that in the past the Western powers often used the NATO council [word indistinct] procedure as a pretext for their actual refusal to adopt the Soviet initiatives in substance -- initiatives aimed at strengthening world security.

Another question asked at the news conference was how President Reagan views the statement by General Secretary Yuriy Andropov on the benefit of a Soviet-American summit. President Reagan replied: I am in principle in favor of that, but I think that a summit is something that requires some planning. If the matter involves that only, there is no deviation from the Soviet and American positions at all. [sentence as heard] We might just as well recall what Yuriy Andropov said in his answers to Kingsbury-Smith: The Soviet leadership has always viewed summit contacts as one of the efficacious methods for promoting relations among states. We adhere to this standpoint now too, but it is natural that a good preparation is needed for the success of such a meeting. It is also highly important to have an approriate microclimate for a summit to be a success. Above all, this depends on a political (?course) of the United States and the Soviet Union, of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member-countries in international affairs.

As it is stressed in the just published political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty countries, they are convinced that no matter how complicated the world situation might be, there are possibilities on hand for overcoming the dangerous (?stage) in international relations. The present course of events can and should be halted and their development channelled in the people's interest. First and foremost, it is essential that NATO and the nuclear powers in particular should display a political will and readiness for cooperation. It is essential that their military policy should proceed exclusively from defensive considerations and take into account the legitimate security interests of all nations. This policy should not be counterproductive to agreements on the effective arms and forces reduction in strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security. However, the course pursued by the incumbent American Administration is still aimed at reaching military superiority. Now the Pentagon is out to achieve at least a two-fold edge over the Soviet Union's strategic forces in the number of strategic nuclear warheads by 1990.

At his news conference, President Reagan acknowledged that the Americans are indeed concerned about the mammoth level of military spending but he confirmed, in the same breath, the intention to spend $1.6 trillion by 1986. But the popular reaction is a tangible factor. According to public opinion polls held by the Gallup Institute, had a presidential election been held now it would have been carried by Ohio Senator John Glenn and former Vice President Walter Mondale.

BOGDANOV INTERVIEW ASSESSES REAGAN POLICIES

PM061701 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, by D. Yakushkin under the rubric "America, America...": "For Whom Is There No Room in the Bunker?"]

[Text] [Question] Radomir Georgiyevich, let us begin with the results of the Republican administration's 2 years in the White House. What would you single out as most important in its foreign policy today?

[Answer] The activity of the Republicans, who came to the White House in January 1981, is giving rise, it seems to me, to heightened, watchful interest throughout the world. And I mean throughout the world! In a matter of 2 years the Reagan administration has exacerbated the international situation to an extremely dangerous point.

But first, some of the results of U.S. domestic political development over the 2 years. So as not to appear prejudiced, I will cite the assessments of Americans themselves -- and relatively authoritative Americans at that.

Quite recently, for instance, the well-known journalist Godfrey Sperling published an article in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with the characteristic headline "Americans' Patience With the President Running out." The prominent Republican Senator R. Dole notes: "Although faith in the President is still strong, the breaking point is approaching." And other leading figures in the Republican Party in all parts of the country are appealing to Washington: Bring the economy out of the present recession as quickly as possible, or else catastrophe will strike us all in 1984. This reaction is characteristic of America today, although the people voicing it are more worried about their own political interests than about the destiny of the country and ordinary Americans.

The Reagan administration, which promised U.S. citizens during the 1980 election campaign "economic prosperity" including the resolution of the unemployment problem, is entering its 3d year in the White House with an unprecedented "achievement:" more than 12 million unemployed. Or, according to other figures, 20 million Americans do not have jobs.

Another key Republican slogan was the promise to eliminate the federal budget deficit, which had become chronic. But this deficit has now reached a huge figure -- more than $10[illegible] billion, with the prospect of a further increase. Even according to the calculations of economists close to the administration, the deficit is moving toward the $150 billion mark.

What are the reasons for the serious difficulties which the Republicans are experiencing in the domestic policy sphere? According to the general opinion, they are founded in the excessive military expenditure, which can be described as unprecedented even in American practice.

The point is that President Reagan regards it as his administration's main task to constantly build up the U.S. war machine. He intends to spend at least $1.6 trillion on this in the next 5 years. That is as much as the United States spent on military purposes in the 30 years after World War II. On the other hand, his administration has "smashed" many social programs which had been secured with great difficulty in the course of many years of class struggle by the American working people.

As for foreign policy results, the appearance of the Reagan administration in the White House completed, so to speak, the process whereby the most bellicose ruling class grouping has begun to set the tone in U.S. policy. And the danger today is that these people's hatred of socialism not infrequently prevails over commonsense. It is hatred which robs them of the ability to reckon with the realities of our age. In its hopeless desire to restore "pax Americana" and crush the Soviet state, this grouping cynically discusses plans for unleashing nuclear war. The cornerstone of its foreign policy concept is above all intimidation through American military might and nuclear blackmail. There is nothing new in this: According to the calculations of the American experts Blackman and Kaplan, from 1946 through 1973 the United States resorted to the threat to use nuclear weapons 19 times (that includes 14 times in relation to the Soviet Union and China).

The resolution of foreign policy problems by "strong-arm methods," the policy of sanctions and brazen interference in sovereign states' affairs naturally exacerbated the situation. But of course, the main thing is the administration's orientation toward victory in a protracted nuclear war against the USSR and toward improving armaments in order to achieve that goal.

[Question] Could you give a general characterization of the political views and philosophy of the people who head the present Washington administration?

[Answer] The politicians who now determine U.S. policy like to call themselves "real Americans." Here some of the ideologists of Reaganism, if that definition has any right to exist at all, assert that the Reagan administration is distinguished from its predecessors precisely by its "Americanism." What do they mean by this? A course of changing the realities of the world and restoring American hegemony. How? By building up American military might to a level which ensures U.S. hegemony. Here their ideal would be to become stronger than everyone else, including their own allies.

On the other hand, talks are regarded as a manifestation of weakness. And if you do hold talks, it is a good thing to have more -- if only a dollar more -- in your pocket than your counterpart. Why? So as to force him to yield to American pressure.

Many of them have very peculiar views on their own society. For instance, one influential Cabinet member divides U.S. citizens into two categories: Americans and liberals. The Americans include, of course, Reaganites, and all the others are "traitors." If ministers with views like these are determining the country's policy, you can imagine their perception of the outside world and the Soviet Union.

An important place in the Reagan administration's ideological line and philosophy belongs to the desire to convince the American people that there is nothing terrible about nuclear war. N. Podhoretz, one of the pillars of Reaganism, believes that all America's troubles spring from its people's fear of war. If you get rid of that fear, then victory over the Soviet Union and communism is assured. This does much to explain the irresponsible blather about the permissibility of nuclear war, the possibility of victory in such a war, reducing the number of victims of a nuclear catastrophe to an "acceptable" level and so forth. Our country's well-known enemy R. Pipes assesses that "acceptability" at 20 million American citizens' lives.

The tragic aspect of all this is that there are now figures in the administration who are prepared, so to speak, to "push the button." Many of them are entrenched in the Pentagon.

Frankly, I have no desire to set forth the way in which the present Washington rulers' hatred for our country is expressed. But one thing is striking. It seems that they firmly believe in their own complete invulnerability, and this is evidence of their adventurism and complete isolation from the realities of life. Perhaps it is true that they encourage themselves by not taking into account the blow of retribution.

In the fall of 1981 Thomas Jones, appointed by President Reagan as one of the leaders of the Defense Department, stated: The United States will fully restore the country after an all-out nuclear war with the USSR in a period of 2-4 years. He added that nuclear war is not as devastating as many people think. And of course, intentions of waging nuclear war are indicated by the so-called "crisis relocation plan" proposed by the Reagan administration, whereby it is planned to evacuate millions of Americans to allegedly safe places the moment a nuclear conflict starts.

There is no lack of moral problems here. The national research laboratory at Oak Ridge, which belongs to the U.S. Department of Energy, has elaborated recommendations for the population for the period after an exchange of nuclear strikes: Send the old men out from under cover to obtain food and water since they will soon die anyway, they say; and the management of the Los Angeles civil defense service has only planned the evacuation of young and rich citizens. According to this plan, the old, disabled, sick and all others who are a "burden" to survivors are left to die after a nuclear strike. This kind of cynicism is not only shocking, it is disturbing. An administration which whips up an atmosphere in the country in which such plans emerge is evidently lacking many moral impedimenta.

As for the USSR's stance on this question, this was once again formulated quite recently by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "...No nuclear war can be permitted -- small, big, limited or total."

[Question] One of the administration's latest steps to spur on the arms race is the President's decision to commence production of the MX missile. What is the danger of this weapon?

[Answer] As yet the President has only succeeded in obtaining appropriations for the further development of this system. But that does not make it any less dangerous. The point is that the MX belongs to the category of first-strike weapons. This is indicated by the large number of warheads on the missile, their yield and their high accuracy. The deployment of 100 MX missiles would add 1,000 nuclear warheads to the many hundreds of nuclear warheads already installed on American ground-based missiles. The MX, as a first-strike weapon, destabilizes the situation and increases the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear conflict.

[Question] The antiwar movement is currently growing in the United States, and the government is launching a struggle against it. Do you think the antiwar forces will be able to withstand the administration's blows? What, in your view, are the movement's strengths?

[Answer] The U.S. Administration has in essence launched a struggle against its own people. After all, hundreds of thousands of people belong to the movement. Suffice it to recall the million-strong demonstration in New York last summer. The participants in the antiwar movement include 17 senators and 22 congressmen.

The idea of a freeze on U.S. and USSR nuclear weapons has been supported by former CIA Director W. Colby, former Ambassador to Moscow T. Watson and many other prominent Americans whom the White House, with a single stroke of the pen, has consigned to the ranks of foreign agents.... The White House leaders base their attacks on antiwar forces on primitive assertions, bordering on McCarthyism, about the mythical agents of Moscow organizing the movement. Incidentally, the relevant Senate subcommittee failed to find sufficient substantiation for President Reagan's statements in this spirit.

However, the point is that the "organizer" of the peace movement in the United States is the President himself -- and nobody else. His policy of open preparations for nuclear war and threats against the Soviet Union and the unprecedented arms race could not fail to alarm Americans.

At the same time one feels that the Reagan administration is afraid of possible negative polticial consequences -- especially on the threshold of the next presidential election in 1984. The fear of losing votes because of the impression of the present Washington rulers as warmongers which has grown up among the broad U.S. public forces them to maneuver and make concessions.

I think the antiwar movement in the United States will remain active while the White House adheres to the course of preparations for nuclear war. The administration can hardly deal with hundreds of thousands of worried citizens and convince them that 20 million dead in a nuclear war is a quite acceptable sacrifice.

[Question] We are talking about people who recognize the need for a highly active, immediate struggle for peace. But have you met with those we call the "enemies of peace" -- for instance, scientists and doctors who demonstrate the possibility of "limited nuclear war" or, like E. Teller, call for the production of a "clean" weapon -- the neutron bomb? If so, what are these people like? What motivates them?

[Answer] Yes, I have met with those we call the "enemies of peace." In America they exist both among scientists and among politicians. I have seen relatively young people, highly educated, but filled with the poison of hatred for our country. The ideas of the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger" -- one of the main U.S. centers for wrecking detente and peaceful coexistence -- can be clearly traced in their arguments. At the same time these people's irresponsibility and naivety is astonishing. What motivates them? Apart from a number of selfish motives, it is largely ignorance and complete isolation from the realities of life, and the lack of the bitter experience of millions of lost lives and the destruction wrought in war.

These people's views are a great danger today. It is the task of all forces concerned for the destiny of peace to tirelessly expose their antihuman views.

TASS CITES GALLUP POLL ON REAGAN POPULARITY

LD061742 Moscow TASS in Enlgish 1306 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 6 TASS -- President Reagan's popularity continues declining. Evidence of this was the latest Gallup Poll which shows that Reagan would be defeated if presidential elections were held now.

According to the poll, the Republican President considerably lags behind potential candidates from the Democratic Party. 54 percent of the electorate are ready to vote for Ohio Senator John Glenn, Democratic presidential candidate, as against 39 per cent who prefer Reagan. Walter Mondale, a former United States vice-president, is also much ahead of Reagan.

The NEW YORK TIMES said that two years after Reagan's inauguration the Americans are suspecting that their administration is just incompetent.

ARTICLE VIEWS NEW ROLE FOR U.S. BATTLESHIPS

PM061513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences N. Shaskolskiy article based on foreign press materials: "Why the Pentagon Wants Battleships"]

[Text] Reports of preparations to use battleships may give rise to a certain perplexity in the modern military reader. Indeed, there are now no ships of this class in active fleets. Just four Iowa-class battleships, which were built according to a thirties design and joined the Navy in 1942-1944, have been preserved in the U.S. Navy reserve "just in case." These huge (total displacement 57,000 tons, with a speed of up to 33 knots) artillery ships clad in thick armor were designed for combat against similar Japanese ships, but even in those years they were a source of disappointment in U.S. military circles. In the age of the development of naval aircraft and submarine weapons the battleships had to be content with the relatively modest role of protecting carrier-borne formations and participating in a few landing operations. As American specialists admit, they did not justify themselves either in the Korean War, when they were temporarily taken out of the reserve.

But now, in its very first military budgets, the Reagan administration has been trying to get hundreds of millions of dollars allocated to recommission and modernize old battleships. Immediately after the approval of the appropriations the Navy command declared this program "very important" and set up a special coordinating committee for its speediest implementation, and in order to ensure urgency it is recommissioning and modernizing the first battleship -- the New Jersey -- at its own shipyard in Long Beach.

As is known, the Reagan administration has set the task of securing "substantial superiority" over the Soviet Navy. To this end it is planned to build 150 new warships of the main classes. "A balance of military forces at sea is unacceptable to us," U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman never tires of repeating.

Why, then, does Washington now need battleships, which back in the fifties were called "survivals from a maritime age which has vanished into the past," in the United States? The Navy secretary explained the reason quite frankly: "It is the quickest and cheapest means of increasing the offensive firepower of the American Navy.... By recommissioning a battleship we obtain a powerful ship for the price of a frigate."

In keeping with the Pentagon's plans the battleship is to become the nucleus of a new type of ship formation called a "surface strike group." In addition to the battleship, each such formation will include a cruiser and three destroyers providing air and anti-submarine defense. As the United States Naval Institute proceedings specified, these formations will perform the same tasks as carrier-borne strike groups. And these tasks are well known: participation in "nuclear deterrence," the struggle for supremacy at sea, backup for landing operations and the demonstration of a military presence in regions of the notorious U.S. "vital interests."

"Battleships will ensure our quick response to events occurring in Third World countries," Vice Admiral Rowden, deputy chief of naval operations, reported in the Senate, "and the new formations will make it possible to deploy offensive forces in a larger number of regions." These regions are already being named: the Persian Gulf, the eastern Mediterranean, the north Atlantic, the western Pacific....

The first stage of recommissioning and modernizing battleships includes installing 32 armored launchers for Tomahawk cruise missiles on the battleship's main deck. In addition, it has been decided to install on each ship 16 launchers for Harpoon antiship cruise missiles and 4 mountings for the new Phalanx rapid-fire automatic gun, specially developed for combat against enemy antiship missiles. A pad and hangar are being set up for three helicopters. It is also planned to install new communications and fire control systems, radar stations and ECM facilities. There will also be room on board to accommodate a landing force -- a battalion of marines. The cost of refitting and modernizing the first battleship -- the New Jersey -- will total $326 million. It is to keep all 3 main-caliber 3-gun artillery turrets (406 mm), as well as 12 of the 20 multipurpose 127 mm guns.

Speaking at the 1969 ceremony to decommission the battleship New Jersey, its commander exclaimed with emotion: "Sleep well, my dear! But do not sleep very soundly, so as to hear the signal when you are once again summoned to fight for freedom!" We know the sort of "freedom" in whose name the battleship's guns have fired. During the 120 days of its involvement in the colonial piracy off Vietnam's shores the New Jersey rained down more than 5,600 of its 406 mm shells onto coastal population centers and peasant fields. Medium-caliber guns also fired more than 15,000 rounds at the coast. The aggressive war against Vietnam was one of the most shameful pages in the history of American imperialism.

Washington believes that "work" will be found for battleship guns even now in certain parts of the world. U.S. Navy storage depots still contain more than 20,000 406 mm armor-piercing and high-explosive fragmentation shells. Each such shell weighs between 860 and 1,225 kg. During 1 hour's continuous firing the 9 main-caliber guns are capable of firing more than 1,000 shells, that is, raining down 1,000 tons of their lethal load onto the target. These guns' maximum range is 39 km.

Work on the battleship New Jersey is in its final stage. It has been announced that it will set sail next June and head for the western Pacific in order, as AP emphasizes, "to demonstrate the strengthening of U.S. naval might."

Appropriations to the tune of $470 million have been requested to fit out the second battleship -- the Iowa. It has now been in reserve for 25 years, and therefore a large amount of work is expected to be required. Its commissioning is scheduled for the end of 1984. The Pentagon is also reckoning on obtaining money to take the two remaining battleships -- the Missouri and the Wisconsin -- out of reserve.

But all this is just part of the program. Plans are already being made for the second stage of the work, which is to be carried out in 4-5 years' time. In order to deploy more cruise missiles on the battleships, it is proposed to remove the rear gun turret from all four of them. It is planned to install vertical launchers for cruise missiles (up to 320 units, according to calculations) in the space thus released on each ship.

Thus, the mobile floating platforms with missiles and guns -- which is essentially what these ships will be -- are designed not only to resolve American "gunboat diplomacy" tasks. As THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out, the use of cruise missiles launched from battleships to strike at targets deep within enemy territory is a constituent part of the Reagan administration's "new naval strategy."

As is known, the maritime version of the Tomahawk cruise missile has characteristics similar to the American land-based cruise missiles earmarked for deployment in a number of West European countries: a range of 2,500 km, a nuclear warhead with a yield of 200 kilotons (or with a charge of 450 kg of conventional explosive), great accuracy against land targets and the ability to fly at low altitude, using a relief map of the terrain programmed into the memory of the onboard computer. "Long-range cruise missiles will be the battleships' chief weapon," Vice Admiral Foley, U.S. deputy chief of naval operations, declared in Congress.

And so the battleships are essentially being allocated the role of carriers of additional forward-based nuclear weapons. The fact that this is, in point of fact, a matter of increasing first-strike potential is actually admitted in U.S. military circles. The American naval journal United States Naval Institute PROCEEDINGS pointed out that the installation of cruise missiles on battleships could destabilize the Soviet-American arms control accords.

Such revelations also contain the answer to the question: Why does the Pentagon want battleships?

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR SPACE, PORTUGAL REPORTED

LD301320 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 30 Dec 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York December 30 TASS -- The United States has been secretly preparing for war in space for twenty years, READER'S DIGEST magazine points out in its article on militarisation of space. The magazine writes that more than 600 American military satellites have been placed in orbit. The shuttle programme helps attain the same objective.

Pentagon officials announced that the United States was planning to test early in 1983 special missiles launched from F-15 fighter-planes and intended for destroying "enemy" satellites and orbital stations. The magazine points out in this connection that U.S. research institutions are busy fulfilling Pentagon orders for developing other types of space weapons, including ray and laser weaponry. Prototype laser guns were already tested in firing at flying plane and missile targets.

According to the journal AVAIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger called for more intensive work to develop orbit-based laser weapons. Congress readily accepted the call. As a result, the 1983 budget allocates 150 million dollars for development of this type of weapons. All in all, the United States spent 1.6 billion dollars for these purposes since the beginning of the sixties.

Spending on laser weapons, however, is only part of the appropriations channelled by the United States into preparations for space war. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration intends to increase these appropriations by ten percent a year. They will amount to 8.5 billion dollars next year, and will reach 14 billion dollars by the early nineties.

London December 30 TASS -- The United States is seeking Portugal's more active participation in the military preparations of NATO and the Pentagon.

According to a REUTER report from Lisbon, quoting official sources, Washington demands that the Portuguese authorities grant it the right to use several military facilities situated on the country's mainland. The agency reports, in particular, that the United States wants to build a satellite tracking station and to deploy its planes on Portuguese airbases, first of all in Beja, near Lisbon.

In exchange, the Pentagon promises to help Portugal rearm its army, granting 60 million dollars in military "aid". Besides, Washington promises 80 million dollars in additional credits.

The Pentagon already uses a large military base in Lajes on the Azores. Early in December, representatives of the two countries opened talks on extending the lease of the base. The American delegation, REUTER reports, demands permission to build on the Azores additional fuel storages for Rapid Deployment Force vehicles.

BOGACHEV SAYS RDF 'PATENTLY AGGRESSIVE'

LD062050 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 6 Jan 83

["If It So Seems to the Pentagon..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" [RDF] intended, according to the Pentagon's official version, to ensure the achievement of U.S. military objectives in 19 countries of the Middle East and Africa, has been ultimately placed under a new separate command, Centcom, headquartered at the MacDill Air Base in Florida.

The new command incorporates Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force units. Three aircraft carrier groups and anti-submarine defence squadrons have been attached to the Centcom. Weapons and munitions will be stored at depots and cargo ships prepared in advance in the Centcom's "zone of responsibility."

This, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, will make it possible if need be to redeploy from the United States to the Persian Gulf about 230,000 officers and men within five weeks. According to a Pentagon circular, the United States will have sufficient number of ships to accomplish this task within the above timeframe by the end of the 1980s.

The new command of the "Rapid Deployment Force" has been given patently aggressive assignments not only against socialist countries but against any country in which, in Washington's view, developments are taking a turn that is unfavourable to the United States.

The Pentagon's high ranking spokesmen admit that the new force is intended to deliver a "pre-emptive" first strike if it seems that there has arisen a threat, without waiting for the invitation of even governments which are friendly towards the United States.

The invasion of one area or another by the U.S. forces, according to the Pentagon's plans, should take place "before the enemy rushes in." A spokesman for the U.S. Defence Department has told correspondents that if the United States has to launch an assault operation, it will mean the United States is late.

The setting up of a new U.S. command with the task of delivering the first strike "if need be" at countries in the Middle East and east Africa will undoubtedly lead to the dramatic destabilisation of the military and political situation in that region and all over the world. Washington obviously intends to make the destinies of the peoples dependent on what "seems" or "not seems" to the Pentagon leaders, whose adventurism and irresponsibility are proverbial.

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. CUSTOMS ARRESTS

LD062234 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Ronald Reagan's administration resorts to rude threats and psychological pressure on American trade and industrial circles in a bid to hinder the development of their mutually beneficial contacts with the Soviet Union. The U.S. customs agency publicly announced the arrest of two American businessmen, Steven Carter and Paul Sakwa, and Canadian Gerald McCall. They are all accused of trying to supply in "secrecy" and in violation of export restrictions equipment for the manufacture of diesel engines at the Kama automobile works in the Soviet Union.

Remarks made by customs officials at a press conference made it clear that the American authorities have no evidence whatsoever to prove that these businessmen were going to supply such equipment to the Soviet Union. The chief of the customs department, William Von Raab, had to admit that no evidence was found of links between these people and the Soviet side.

Why then did the administration decide to play this dirty spectacle of an apparently provocative nature? The aim is obvious: to intimidate American businessmen who favour broader mutually beneficial cooperation with the USSR.

William Von Raab told the press conference that the defendants may receive at least five-year prison terms and big fines. His agency will continue to act in this direction, he warned, obviously addressing his words to American businessmen.

The current unseemly action by the American authorities is only part of their large-scale operation, started way back in October 1981 and directed against American businessmen who maintain trade contacts with the USSR. It was disclosed at a press conference, in particular that in the course of the operation, code-named Exodus, about 50 arrests were already made in the United States among representatives of various firms under invented pretexts. They are subjected to gross blackmail and threatened with imprisonment, in an attempt to make them scrap beneficial deals with the Soviet Union.

The current operation is one in a series of anti-Soviet campaigns launched by U.S. reactionary circles in their bid to hamper fruitful Soviet-American business ties. Suffice it to recall the rumpus raised by advocates of the cold war a little more than ten years ago with a view to thwarting the construction of the above-mentioned Kama automobile works. The American leadership, especially the then Pentagon chief Melvin Laird, did everything possible to bar U.S. companies from participating in that project. Those sanctions are now the matter of the past, and the factory on the Kama, when it was commissioned, became one of the world's largest works manufacturing heavy-duty lorries, making weighty contribution to the economic development of the Soviet Union. This is what they in Washington cannot put up with.

The tactics of using trade as a tool of political pressure on the USSR boomerangs against the United States itself. As is known, the White House's "embargo" on equipment deliveries for the bas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe suffered a total failure. It hit American companies whose losses, estimated by the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN, will amount to nearly 1.6 billion dollars.

"Sanctions", imposed by the Reagan administration on trade with the Soviet Union, did not damage the USSR but had a detrimental effect on the United States, Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finances Committee, said in his recent interview with the ABC television network. Introduction of all possible "embargoes" is a mistake, noted, in turn, the former chairman of the board of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, chairman of the board of directors of Pepsico Incorporated, Donald Kendall.

...American journalists draw attention to the fact that one of the arrested, Paul Saqwa, earlier worked for U.S. secret agencies and is known by his disclosure of the CIA's dirty work. In this connection, the Reagan administration's action smacks of McCarthyism, and is in accord with the "witch-hunt" launched by the ruling circles. Using the false pretext, the authorities decided to kill two birds with one stone: to frighten the U.S. business circles which "dare" to maintain contacts with the Soviet Union and throw behind bars one of the critics of their policy of confrontation.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE CALLS AT JAPANESE PORT

LD070820 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 7 TASS -- The Pentagon is making active use of Japanese territory to ensure actions of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. The U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarine Puffer made fast at Yokosuka port today. The official explanation for the "call" is that it will be used to give rest to the submarine's crew and to replenish stocks.

Yokosuka is now the biggest base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Sasebo and other Japanese ports also perform the functions of the U.S. military's strategic strongpoints.

ASIAN FEAR OF MILITARIST REVIVAL IN JAPAN NOTED

OW070715 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Militarist revival in Japan and its threat to peace has recently become an active subject of discussion in various Asian countries. In this connection, commentator Anatolyev has made the following coment:

Before entering the New Year, the Japanese Government approved a new draft state budget which calls for a 6.5-percent increase in defense spending. However, the United States, Japan's foremost military and political ally, is not content with this amount of increase in defense spending. It calls on Japan to increase its defense spending by 10 percent each year on the pretext that the current defense effort on the part of Japan is totally inconsistent with its economic power.

This assertion is utterly unfounded. It logic is that since Japan is the third largest economic power, it should expend the third largest amount of money on its military. This contradicts Japan's Constitution which strictly prohibits Japan from having military forces.

Nevertheless, Japan now has the sixth most powerful forces in the world, in violation of its Constitution. In addition, Japan has raised its military spending each year at a higher rate than other advanced capitalist nations, for example, nations affiliated with NATO. Some people say that Japan's military spending has been kept below 1 percent of its GNP. However, using the same calculation formula as applied to NATO countries, Japan is spending virtually 1.6 percent of its GNP for military purposes.

Therefore, it can hardly be said that Japan expends little in the military field. What is more, this military buildup is being carried out in a country where people have lived under peaceful conditions and no threat has ever been posed by neighboring countries since the end of World War II and where the Constitution declares renunciation of war as means of [word indistinct] politics. Many Asian countries are now asking the following quite reasonable questions: Why is Japan arming itself? Does Japan still remember the tragic outcome of World War II?

Giving negative answers to these questions, the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD said that the world has misgivings because the Japanese Government has readily succumbed to U.S. pressure and followed the policy of increased militarization. Another Indian journal, MAINSTREAM said: The ruling clique of Japan is resolved to send naval and air forces 1,000 sea miles from its coasts. It is also mapping out a plan to dispatch its ground forces overseas. It is feared that the threat of a new Japanese aggression is now looming over Asia.

In his interview given to Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN, Indonesian Vice President Malik said: All of the people who have experienced the misery and disaster of aggressive war have been exceedingly displeased at Prime Minister Nakasone's statement that efforts will actively be made to increase military capabilities. We are [words indistinct]. We should not allow Japan to rearm itself. Asian countries really fear that this will happen.

Saying that Japan's military buildup has caused apprehensions in China and the Soviet Union, Vice President Malik called on Japan to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

To our regret, the ruling clique in Japan has a very deeply rooted notion that Japan should meet the desire of the U.S. Government, even at the cost of its relations with neighboring countries and its national prestige in Asia. Will Japan maintain its characteristic as a peace-loving nation, which it has treasured since the end of World War II? Or will it turn into a country that again threatens peace in Asia and the Pacific? Japan now stands at the crossroads.

Under these circumstances, it is very necessary to make a correct choice so as to guarantee the future of the Japanese people.

USSR, MONGOLIA TO CONSTRUCT JOINT WAR MEMORIAL

PM061441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symbol of Great Friendship"]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Moscow on 29 December between the USSR and Mongolian Governments on cooperation in constructing a monument in Mongolia in honor of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over the Japanese aggressors in the region of the Halhaiin Gol -- a symbol of the great friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mongolia. The creation and unveiling of this monument is pegged to the 45th anniversary of the battle on the Halhaiin Gol.

The agreement was signed by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

Present at the signing were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

AFGHANISTAN'S GOLABZOY VIEWS ACTIONS OF 'ENEMIES

LD061544 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 6 TASS -- The Afghan people has made its historic choice and no enemies will be able in preventing it from advancing along the road of progress, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Golabzoy writes today in the newspaper PRACE.

The enemies of new Afghanistan are trying to deceive the world public opinion and to portray the subversive and terroristic actions against the revolutionary power as a "holy war in defence of Islam", the minister notes. But these designs of the counter-revolution have nothing in common either with Islam or the interests of the Afghan people.

During the past six months alone, the minister notes, more than 2,000 peaceful residents of Afghanistan died at the hands of terrorists seeking cover behind the resounding name of "defenders of Islam".

The Armed Forces and the people's militia of the DRA have lately dealt a whole number of powerful blows at major counter-revolutionary groupings directed from the territory of Pakistan, the minister writes. The local population is taking an unprecedentedly great part in the struggle against the bandits. Many Afghan peasants, who had been drawn into the bands by force or by deceit, on learning about the amnesty and voluntarily laying down arms and returning to peaceful life. In this changed situation the bandits are switching to terror against the peaceful population and to acts of subversion. This is their last chance. They try to prove that the huge financial and military support from Washington and other forces of international reaction is producing some effect. But this tactics, too, is doomed to inevitable failure, the minister stressed.

KABUL DAILY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' CRIMES

LD061750 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Kabul January 6 TASS -- The "black face of counterrevolution" -- under such a rubric the newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES carries a series of items, disclosing the real designs of counterrevolution, its criminal deeds against Afghan Muslims, against public and private property. In one of the articles it is noted specifically that the bandits destroyed and burnt down 1,812 schools, killed 152 teachers. Who are these killers who hide under the slogan of "defenders of Islam" and who are supported by imperialism and reaction:

The gang of notorious Gulbeddin [TASS spelling] forced their way into the village of Frangil of the Gorband [TASS spellings] district and fully looted the village. They killed several men and took their wives with them to the mountains, the newspaper writes.

Another Gulbeddin's gang forced the deceived Afghans to cross over into the territory of Pakistan where an attempt was made to draw them into armed activities against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The so-called "agitator" -- envoy of Gulbeddin was beaten. When Gulbeddin learnt of that he called the "disobedient" to face him. Without asking questions he personally shot in cold blood 120 people. In the West, stresses KABUL NEW TIMES, Gulbeddin is frequently called "emir of the Islamic party of Afghanistan" and sometimes "Muslims leader." Aren't these facts reaffirm what "Islam" is defended by enemies of the April Revolution? [sentence as received]

USSR NOT RESPONDING TO PRC KAMPUCHEA PLAN

OW071239 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 7 (AFP) -- A Chinese plan calling for a neutral and non-aligned Cambodia, where the Phnom Penh government is now backed by Soviet-allied Vietnam, appears to have made little impact on Soviet authorities who have so far refrained from public comment.

Observers here believe the plan, which Beijing (?is) said to have already presented to Soviet officials, stands little chance of being accepted here. According to unofficial Soviet sources, Moscow contends that the Cambodian question lies outside the framework of Sino-Soviet negotiations. The Chinese proposals, reported by a delegation of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party during a recent visit to Beijing, envisage a (?new) Cambodia in which "the Cambodians themselves determine their destiny."

Soviet media, however, have lately devoted lengthy articles and television broadcasts to the fourth anniversary of the fall of Cambodian Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot, stressing "the irreversible character" of the process set in motion by his ouster by Vietnamese-backed forces in 1979.

A Soviet diplomat posted to the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh last month declared that the "normalization of relations" between Moscow and Beijing "will never be at the expense of the interests of ... our friends." And Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Yuriy Andropov, during celebrations in December marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, assured Phnom Penh leader Heng Samrin of Moscow's "infallible solidarity" toward his pro-Vietnamese regime.

Observers saw Soviet press charges yesterday, that "the enemies of the Cambodian revolution" wanted to "turn back the tide of history by bringing back to power the Pol Pot assassins," as reaffirming Soviet firmness over Cambodia.

In a message to Cambodian leaders yesterday on the fourth anniversary of Pol Pot's removal, the Kremlin asserted that cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union "constitutes a major factor in the social and economic progress of Kampuchea (Cambodia) and the strenghtening of socialist forces in Indochina."

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE SENT TO KAMPUCHEA

LD061736 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 6 TASS -- "Over the four years that have passed since the revolutionary-patriotic forces' victory over the anti-people Pol Potian clique, the Kampuchean people under the leadership of its vanguard -- the People's Revolutionary Party -- has scored considerable achievements in the elimination of the hard legacy of the past, in the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, in all spheres of socio-political and cultural life."

This is stated in a congratulatory message sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) on the occasion of the national holiday day.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea," the message points out, "makes its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and international security, actively supports the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, and in close unity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos consistently comes out in favour of normalisation of the situation in South East Asia, the establishment of goodneighbourly relations among all states situated there, and in favour of making the region a zone of peace, stability and cooperation."

It is emphasized that the USSR's and the PRK's versatile cooperation "is an important factor in the socio-economic progress of Kampuchea, and in the strengthening of the forces of socialism in Indochina."

AAPSO CALLS FOR RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA

LD062015 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- The permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) has released a statement containing an appeal to the national (?solidarity) organizations to launch a large-(?scale) campaign for the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its government led by Heng Samrin, to demand the expulsion of representatives of Pol Pot from the United Nations and the granting of a seat in that international organization to the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The statement has been timed to coincide with day of solidarity with the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam on January 7.

The statement reads that after the nightmare of the genocide regime of Pol Pot, the Kampuchean people, having become masters of their country and their destiny, embarked on building a new life and achieved remarkable successes in rebuilding their homeland.

"However, the imperialist and reactionary forces are trying in every way to restore the Pol Pot regime, hated by the Kampuchean people," the statement notes. "The establishment of the 'Coalition Government' is a crude farce intended to deceive the world public. Despite strident propaganda around that coalition, the Kampuchean people perfectly understand that it is a mask for the Pol Pot regime. Respect should be given to the rights of the Kampuchean people, who believe the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be their only legitimate and true representative."

The statement also draws attention to the fact that only envoys of Kampuchea's legitimate government have the right to represent that country at the forthcoming conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in New Delhi.

The statement expresses the confidence that actions of solidarity of the international democratic public with the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam will facilitate the victory of their just cause.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN EXTENDS NEW YEAR GREETINGS

BK031355 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Interview" given by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, to Moscow radio correspondent in Tbilisi, Georgia -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] The old year is about to end, and the new international year of 1983 is beginning. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere greetings to all comrades and friends on the occasion of the international New Year. I wish you good health and happiness and hope that peace prevails throughout the world. I wish the beautiful republic of Georgia new successes in implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Once again, I would like to thank the Communist Party, government and people of the Georgian SSR for according a sincere and warm welcome to our delegation. I firmly believe that the friendship between the Lao and Soviet peoples will last forever and will remain as beautiful as the Mekong and Volga Rivers.

In conclusion, I wish the entire Soviet people good health and new, greater victories in fulfilling their great and noble tasks of communist construction.

YAKOVLEV VIEWS INDOCHINA, NORMALIZATION STRUGGLE

LD062004 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) has announced January 7 this year "day of solidarity with the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam." On this day the Afro-Asian peoples and the progressive peoples all over the world will demonstrate their combative solidarity with the heroic struggle of the three countries of Indochina for independence and peace.

The Indochinese peoples have fought a strenuous many-year battle and made great sacrfices to win national independence and the right to build a new society in their ancient land. Overcoming the numerous difficulties inherited by those peoples from foreign colonialists and stooge feudal regimes, they are confidently building their future and making impressive achievements in the development of their national economies and all the other areas of their social, political and cultural life.

The prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the international scene is steadily growing. They are making a great contribution towards strengthening peace and international security and actively supporting the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress. These three Indochinese countries are consistently advocating the normalisation of the situation in South-East Asia, the establishment of relations of goodneighbourliness with all the countries in that region, in particular, with the ASEAN countries, and the turning of the region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in this respect are common knowledge.

The U.S. imperialist forces, hegemonism and reaction in certain South-East Asian countries are trying to reverse the latest developments in the region and to frustrate the conditions, which have emerged there as a consequence of the victory of the Indochinese states, for removing the factors darkening relations between the peoples of South-East Asia. These forces are provoking border clashes, conducting psychological warfare against Indochinese countries and carrying out measures of economic sabotage.

Imperialism and reaction are using the assistance of the reactionary forces of certain ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, which has been turned into a tool of imperialist conspiracy against Kampuchea, to organise acts of provocation of the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs against the People's Republic of Kampuchea in an attempt to restore Pol Pot's genocide regime in that country. The American imperialists and reactionaries are trying to push the ASEAN countries into confrontation with the Indochinese states.

An objective and unbiased analysis of the changes which have taken place in the Indochinese countries, in particular, in Kampuchea, clearly shows that they are irreversible. It is to be hoped that the ASEAN countries, guiding themselves by their national interests and the interests of peace, will show political realism and embark on the road of dialogue between all the South-East Asian countries, which undoubtedly will contribute to the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in that region.

RELATIONS WITH ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC PRAISED

PM061259 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Dec 82 p 4

[F. Zharikov article under the rubric "Today Is the 35th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Romania as a People's Republic": "Developing Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] On 23 August 1944, taking advantage of the favorable situation created as a result of the Soviet Army's defeat of the German fascist troops in the Iasi-Kishinev operation, the Romanian working people under the Communist Party's leadership overthrew the military fascist dictatorship. At the concluding stage of the war Romania fought with the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany until its final defeat.

The revolutionary transformations which occurred after that changed the correlation of forces in favor of the working class and its allies. The development of the country's socioeconomic life became incompatible with the existence of the monarchy, and the Romanian People's Republic was proclaimed 30 December 1947. That act marked the transition to the building of socialism.

The Romanian people have scored great successes in socialist building thanks to selfless labor and close cooperation with the socialist countries. Addressing the ceremonial session in Moscow devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, emphasized: "We have placed and will continue unswervingly to place special emphasis on strengthening friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, and primarily with our neighbors. Within this framework we attach special significance to traditional relations with the Soviet Union."

The mutual interest in further developing all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania was confirmed during the meeting which Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had 21 December with N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania.

Soviet people with the fraternal Romanian people greet new achievements in socialist building, in mutually advantageous cooperation and in the common struggle for the cause of peace and universal progress.

FURTHER ON SIGNING OF USSR, POLAND TRADE PROTOCOL

PM061657 Moscow Pravda in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] Talks between Soviet and Polish Government delegations have ended in Moscow and on 23 December a protocol on trade and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1983 was signed. The trade between the two countries in 1983 will total R9.7 billion, an increase of 8.9 percent compared with 1982.

As hitherto, Poland will satisfy a considerable part of its requirements for the main types of fuel and raw material commodities by means of exports from the Soviet Union. The traditional deliveries to Poland of Soviet oil and petroleum products, natural gas, ferriferous raw materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals, lumber, cotton and other goods will be continued in 1983. Soviet machine building output will also be expected: metal-cutting machine tolls, mining equipment, highway construction machines, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machines and others.

The protocol provides for Polish deliveries to the USSR of machine tool equipment, means of transport, highway construction equipment, electrical equipment, equipment for the chemical industry and motor vehicle manufacturing, agricultural machines, hard coal, sulfur, chemicals and other Polish goods.

The document creates a firm foundation for the further development of the trade and economic relations between the USSR and Poland.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed by Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev on behalf of the USSR Government and by Foreign Trade Minister T. Nestorowicz on behalf of the Polish Government.

FRG BUNDESTAG DISSOLVED; NEW ELECTIONS 6 MARCH

LD071006 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn January 7 TASS -- President of the FRG Karl Carstens has adopted the decision on the dissolution of the present composition of the FRG Bundestag and on the holding of new parliamentary elections on March 6, 1983. This was officially announced in Bonn today.

FRENCH-JAPANESE TRADE TALK 'DIALOGUE OF THE DEAF'

LD062253 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Paris January 6 TASS -- The visit to France by Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, has ended with no result. The visit was prompted by the sharply aggravated contradictions between the two countries in the trade-and-economic field as well as by rather substantial differences between Japan and Common Market countries over the Japanese monopolies' massive offensive on the West European market. As a result of that the competition between the companies of the the Ten and Japan increased and revealed the entire depth of contradictions in the capitalist world.

Earlier Shintaro Abe already visited London, Brussels and Bonn. And everywhere he heard reproaches about the expansionist penetration of the "Old World" by the land of "the rising sun."

In this respect Paris was not an exception either. As Michel Jobert, French minister of foreign trade, told the guest, the increasing deficit in trade with Japan can no longer be tolerated. Tokyo should at last make its market accessible for French commodities.

The French business circles' concern is explained by the fact that last year, for example, France's deficit in trade with Japan exceeded 12,500 million francs (7,100 million francs in 1981). Japan's "trade offensive" particularly increased in the field of electrical engineering, electronic and automobile industries whereas Japanese firms purchase only cosmetics and cognac in France. New and new restrictions are imposed on the import of French industrial goods.

France, in an attempt to protect itself from the influx of Japanese commodities, has decided to limit by a factor of ten the import of Japanese videotape recorders. This has particularly exasperated Tokyo.

During the present talks in Paris, Shintaro Abe accused the French Government of pursuing a "policy of protectionism." So, local political observers point out, the talks between the Japanese foreign minister and French leaders were a dialogue of the deaf. Matters did not go beyond recriminations and mutual reproaches.

ARUTYUNOV VIEWS NAVON TALKS WITH REAGAN

LD061956 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Jan 83

[From "Window on the Arab World," presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Reports from Washington say the meeting between Israeli President Yitzhak Navon and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has confirmed the strong relations between the two countries. Navon's current visit to the United States is described as a protocol visit. However, the U.S. press stresses that it is very important because of the possibility that the Israeli president could become the leader of the Labor Party and a prime minister of Israel. Therefore, it is worth noting that Navon, in a statement after talks with Reagan, thought it possible to stress again the well-known Israeli position of not dividing Jerusalem and keeping it as a capital of the Israeli state. Navon again rejected the possibility of the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The U.S. President objected to neither of these statements. On the contrary, Reagan stressed his so-called initiative for a Middle East settlement which denies the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their own state. At the same time, Reagan specifically pointed out the United State's firm determination to continue protecting so-called Israeli security; this is what Tel Aviv resorts to in order to cover up its aggressive expansionist policy in the Middle East. Observers say that this must be considered a hint that the United States has no intention of exercising any pressure on Israel to abandon what the U.S. President himself called the obstacle in the path of the peace process in the Middle East; that is, the establishment of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories, not to mention Israel's ambitions in Lebanon, the results of which the United States is completely ignoring.

PERESADA: INCREASED 'AID' TO ISRAEL POSES THREAT

PM061555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 82 Second Edition p 8

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Billions for the Aggressor"]

[Text] Cairo -- The United States is increasing military and economic aid to Israel. The U.S. Senate has voted to allocate more than $2.6 billion to Tel Aviv in fiscal 1983. The lion's share of the "dollar injections," as before, is intended for purchases by Israel of American weapons and the implementation of its other militarist programs.

This time the Americans are breaking all records for aiding and abetting the aggressor. This is indicated not only by the unprecedented scale of the "aid" to Tel Aviv, but also by the mechanics of the increase. First, the Reagan administration put forward a proposal on grants to the aggressor, then the Senate subcommittee responsible for aid to foreign states considered the sum insufficient and increased it by $475 million.

Such "generosity" indicates that U.S. ruling circles -- both the White House and the legislative organs, where the Zionist lobby's influence is particularly strong -- have cast aside their masks and are openly encouraging Tel Aviv's aggressive policy. The increase in American "aid" to Israel, including military aid, completely exposes the hypocritical U.S. "regret" over the bloodshed in Lebanon and U.S. attempts to adopt the pose of a peacemaker allegedly wanting to curb Tel Aviv's extremism. It is becoming particularly clear just how false is Washington's ostentatious "concern" for the interests of Arab countries, a "concern" which conceals nothing but the design of foisting on them the notorious "Reagan plan," which is intended to extend and consolidate the consequences of the blow struck against the Arabs by the Camp David deal.

The fact that at the same time it is putting forward this plan the United States is increasing Israel's military potential may sober up some of those who still cherish illusions about Washington's "peace-loving" intentions. After all, it is obvious that relying on Tel Aviv while at the same time preserving a conflict situation in the Near East has been and remains the main feature of the anti-Arab U.S. imperialist strategy.

Under cover of the talk about "peace," the United States intends to still more actively arm Israel in the future. According to Israeli press reports, it is expected that in 1984 American "aid" to Tel Aviv will rise to $3.2 billion, of which nearly R2 billion will be for military purposes. In other words, the threat of new aggressive actions in the region and new encroachments on the independence and territorial integrity of Arab countries will increase.

CREATION OF U.S. 'RAPID RESPONSE' FORCES NOTED

LD012330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] As of 1 January 1983 the rapid response forces [as heard] will become a large independent military unit within the American Army. Here is a commentary entitled: The United States Increases the Forces of Rapid Response for Intervention in the Middle East.

It is possible to say, without exaggeration, that the present American Administration pays special attention to the establishment and expansion of the rapid response forces, which are designed to carry out military operations in the Middle East. American official reports indicate that recent decisions have been made to increase the number of these forces. We would like to remind you that the corps of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] should have consisted of 100,000-110,000 officers and soldiers primarily stationed on U.S. territory; that is, according to initial information. Then the Reagan administration announced the plans for increasing the number of the RDF to 300,000 men. [Word indistinct] as from 1 January 1983, the Rapid Deployment Force will become a large military unit totaling 600,000 [number as received] men. The Pentagon has received orders to allocate five infantry divisions and two Marine divisions to be added to the Rapid Deployment Force, and to double the number of aircraft belonging to the intervention force. The naval unit that belongs to the intervention force will include three aircraft carriers with escort ships and thirteen other military ships. In the end, according to the American papers' estimate, the number of the Rapid Deployment Force, designed for military operations in the Middle East, will be slightly less than the number of American forces stationed in Western Europe. In addition to that, and according to previously coordinated plans, it is likely that the body of the Rapid Deployment Force will include the American forces stationed at Sinai Peninsula, Lebanon and a few other Arab countries.

The American officials do not deny the assertions that the RDF will be equipped with nuclear weapons. In light of the increase in the number of the American forces stationed in the Middle East, it is worth noting the recent decision by the Reagan administration regarding the establishment of a Central Command to guide the military operations in the Near and Middle East. It is probable that a military base in Ra's Banas in Egypt would be the site of the Central Command headquarters. This assumption is not without basis.

In March 1982 there were 280 American soldiers stationed at Ra's Banas. While at the beginning of 1983 the number of soldiers there will reach 960. The following question should be asked: How could the statement of the U.S. leadership about their endeavor to help settle the critical situation in the Middle East be reconciled with their endeavor to expand the American military presence in this area? The answer to this question is clear. The United States did not abandon and does not intend to abandon its imperialist interference in the affairs of the area. The Reagan plan was proposed in order to create favorable circumstances for this interference.

There are some people in the American Administration who deemed it unnecessary to conceal against whom and for what purpose the amassing of the RDF in the Middle East is. American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger openly stated in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST that the RDF was always directed toward the oil fields in the Gulf which the United States has declared as an area of its vital interests. Thus, the American defense secretary has officially confirmed the reality which the Arab countries have been talking about with concern for a long time. The RDF is considered as a direct and increasing danger to the peoples of the Middle East. AL-MAWQIF AL-ARABI the weekly Lebanese magazine wrote: the prime objective of American policy in the Middle East is to impose American control over the oil fields in the area even if it needs to occupy them through military force. the magazine noted that the emerging situation should compel us to think.

OFFICIAL ON 1982 ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAN

NC070918 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Jan 83

[First part of report by Iliodor Anatolyevich Kulev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on Soviet-Iranian cooperation in 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Summary from poor reception] "It is customary for our correspondent to ask Iliodor Kulev, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, at the end of each year to assess the past year as far as economic and technical cooperation is concerned." In doing so, Iliodor Kulev said: "The year 1982 was marked with a number of positive points in economic relations between the two countries. First, it should be pointed out that during 1982 new units which undoubtedly play an important part in the creation and development of a national independent economy and which were built with Soviet technical cooperation became operational."

Iliodor Kulev then went on to refer to the importance of the electrification of the Julfa-Tabriz railway. He also spoke about grain elevators and units producing raw materials for the ferrous metals industries which were built in 1982.

Speaking about the Esfahan steel mill, Iliodor Kulev said the mill "with an annual output of 550,000 tons of steel" has allowed Iran to stop the import of similar items and to thus save foreign exchange. Kulev pointed out that "the Esfahan steel mill was actually the sole large industrial unit which continued operation during the turbulent months of the revolution," and that this unit, as well as affiliated units, employ thousands of people.

In conclusion Kulev said the Soviet Union and Iran are cooperating in the installation of 154 industrial units and that 104 of these units are already operating.

PRAVDA ON CONSOLIDATION OF ETHIOPIA'S REVOLUTION

PM061133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Serbin report: "Vanguard of the Revolution"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The Second Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) begins on 3 January. It will be an important political event in the life of the country, where great creative activity to renew all life has been launched since the 1974 revolution. The preparations for the congress have taken place on the basis of COPWE's organizational structure, which is already widely ramified, in an atmosphere of production activeness among the country's working people.

A peculiarity of the revolutionary breakthrough in Ethiopia which marked the boundary between the past and present history of that country was that the people stormed the obdurate feudal-bourgeois regime without an organized revolutionary vanguard armed with leading social theory. At the time its role was assumed by progressive army circles with the support of the working people's masses and democratic strata of society. With the revolution's further development, the need to rally all revolutionary forces and elaborate their ideological platform was clearly defined. In the specific conditions of the situation in the country, Ethiopia's revolutionary leadership adopted the decision to form a vanguard party through a single center and build it on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism.

This stage of the Ethiopian revolution was opened up with the creation of COPWE, which is carrying out great work in laying the organizational foundations for the future party of working people. COPWE has established fraternal relations with the Communist and Workers Parties of the socialist countries, Marxist-Leninist Parties in other countries and strengthened its ties with national liberation movements and progressive organizations of the world.

The process of creating a party is the core of Ethiopia's sociopolitical life. In the broad sense this process involves strengthening and increasing the role of mass organizations engendered by the revolution -- associations of peasants and city dwellers, trade unions and women's and youth organizations.

Last year COPWE's activity took place under the sign of the development of organizational work. In this respect great significance was attached to the fourth plenum of the commission's Central Committee, held in June 1982. By that time, apart from COPWE committees in the provinces, committees had been formed in many (Auradzhi) (regions), the formation of political organs in the Armed Forces had been organized and plans had been drawn up for creating committees in (Uoredy) (districts). Successes in the formation of primary COPWE organizations were of fundamental importance. By the middle of 1982 there were more than 400 of them, nearly all created at industrial enterprises belonging to the state and on state farms.

Attempts to undermine COPWE's revolutionary ranks are counterposed by the strengthening of mass organizations, which now embrace almost the entire population of the country. Revolutionary ideology and the teaching of Marxism-Leninism are disseminated through such organizations. COPWE monitors their activity and channels them toward fulfilling revolutionary tasks. A structural reorganization of certain organizations has recently taken place under the commission's leadership. According to the new formula, elections of leadership organs of the associations of city dwellers (kebeles) were held on a broad democratic basis.

The year 1982 saw a restructuring of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union and the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association. They held national congresses. In the course of building the new trade union structure, which has now begun to reflect the working people's interests more accurately, nearly 1,500 trade union cells were created at industrial enterprises and on state farms.

The experience of the socialist countries' trade unions was taken into account in reorganizing the Ethiopian trade unions. The decisions of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union congress expressed the determination of the Ethiopian working class to consolidate the achievements of the revolution and continue work on building the foundations of socialism in the country.

The congress of Ethiopian peasants, who form the main bulk of the country's population and are society's main productive force, reflected the new level of political development in the countryside. The decisions of the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association confirmed the need to continue to follow the path of cooperativization in the countryside. There are more than 1,000 production cooperatives in Ethiopia now. It is characteristic that the country's national economic development plans already take account of the production potential of more than 350 rural cooperatives.

One more success in COPWE's organizational work last year was the creation of the people's control system. The network of working people's control committees opens up opportunities for the rational, economical use of the country's resources and forces for the benefit of society as a whole.

COPWE's organizational work is only part of its multifaceted activity. The commission leads society's public and political life, determines the paths of economic development and gives direction to the entire revolutionary process.

GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF291844 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the permanent secretary of the said party and member of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau [title as heard], has said that Uzbekistan has developed considerably within the family of the Soviet peoples.

Vasco Cabral arrived in Uzbekistan from Moscow. In Moscow he participated in the festive celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Vasco Cabral added that the horizons achieved in a number of fields in Uzbekistan have served as an example proving what socialism gives to the peoples.

The guest from Guinea-Bissau has visited the exhibition of Uzbek national products and the Lenin Kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast. He has also visited Bukhara and Samarkand.

BRIEFS

TASS-ZIANA COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Harare, 17 Dec (TASS) -- An agreement on the exchange of information and cooperation between TASS and the Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA) was signed here today. The document was signed on the Zimbabwe side by the Chairman of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust (D. Sadza) and for the Soviet side by G.A. Ter-gazaryants, the ambassador of the USSR to Zimbabwe. Present at the signing ceremony was N. Shamuyariara, minister for information, posts and telecommunications. This agreement, stated (D. Sadza), will promote further strengthening of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe. It will help us to end dependence on the mass media of the West, which was inherited from the colonial past. We see this document as yet another important step on the path of strengthening Zimbabwe communications with the countries of the socialist community. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 17 Dec 82 LD]

WORLD LEADERS SEND GREETINGS MESSAGES ON JUBILEE

Polish Leaders

PM061135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Communists and the fraternal Soviet people cordial congratulations and ardent greetings on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The formation of the USSR was a natural result of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the result of consistent implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy. The Soviet Union ensured the conditions for the rallying of all the nations and nationalities of the former Russia into a united family and the blossoming of their culture and material life and was the basis for the formation of a new historical community of people -- the great Soviet people. Soviet people's patriotism and their dedication to the cause of communism are the guarantee of all achievements and of the growth of the USSR's might.

The emergence of the Soviet state was of historic significance for determining the paths of development and the political face of the modern world and for national liberation movements and the world revolutionary process.

The Soviet Union won a historic victory over fascism in World War II, fulfilling a liberation mission with respect to many enslaved peoples in Europe, the Polish people included.

The USSR is a socialist world power and the bastion of peace and international security. The Soviet Union consistently implements the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Thanks to the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist community states, our planet has been saved from world war for more than 37 years now.

The alliance, friendship and all-around cooperation uniting our countries and peoples are firmly based on the fraternal collaboration of our parties, which is founded on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of political aims. The fraternal international assistance and support of the CPSU and the Soviet Union have always been and continue to be especially important for Poland in our conditions in the normalization of the situation and in socialist building in our country. Strengthening its position as a firm link in the fraternal community of socialist states, the Polish People's Republic is contributing to implementing our common objectives.

Please accept, dear comrades, our cordial wishes for the continued blossoming of the USSR and for new successes in communist building and in the struggle for peace and social progress on earth.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of State

Romanian Leaders

PM061231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear friends!

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and all the Romanian people, we extend to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the USSR peoples cordial congratulations and warm friendly greetings on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

A result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the creation of the first socialist state in the world was hailed from the beginning by the RCP, the broad masses and progressive forces in Romania. At its 60th anniversary, the USSR presents itself as a powerful socialist state with a first-rank economic potential and as a very important factor for maintaining peace and asserting progress, understanding and cooperation in the world. Good relations of friendship, alliance and cooperation have been established and are developing between our countries, parties and people, on the basis of the common social system, ideology and final goals, on equality of rights, on respect for independence and national sovereignty and on comradely assistance and mutual advantage.

We express the firm conviction that -- in the spirit of agreements reached at summit level and on the basis of principles included in the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and in the 1976 joint declaration -- the traditional friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union will expand in the future, too, to the benefit of the well-being and socioeconomic progress of our neighborly and friendly peoples, and that the cooperation between our parties and countries will develop at the international level in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and national independence and in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment, establish a new world economic order and implement the basic aspirations of our peoples and the common cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

On this jubilee anniversary we wish you, the Communists and all working people in the USSR, new and great successes in implementing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in building communism and in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SFRY'S Ribicic

PM061509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Andropov:

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you, the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet Communists and working people on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of Lenin and of the Communist Party marked the beginning of the era of revolutionary socialist transformations and of the implementation of the working class' historical ideals and desires for social and national liberation. The creation of the first worker and peasant state and the development of the USSR were of exceptional significance in modern history.

The working people, peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union are greeting the great jubilee with significant results in the country's material development and the socialist transformation of society. These results are especially important when one considers in what difficult domestic and international conditions they were achieved, especially during the victory of the socialist revolution and the creation of the USSR, but also in the subsequent period. We rejoice sincerely at the successes you have achieved in your development and with your successes in the future also.

I will take advantage of this opportunity to express the confidence that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in all spheres on the basis of the well-known principles of independence, self-sufficiency, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and each party's responsibility to its working class and people, principles that are contained in our joint documents adopted at summit level. We are deeply convinced that this is in line with the long-term interests of the SFRY and the USSR and of the strengthening of our friendship and with the interests of peace, equal international cooperation, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Mongolian Leaders

PM061111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on behalf of the Mongolian people and also on our own behalf we send you and, through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Fraternal Soviet people ardent greetings and cordial congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The birth of the world's first union multinational state of workers and peasants was an outstanding historic event in the development of mankind in the wake of the victory of Great October. Right from the start the union of free Soviet republics created under V.I. Lenin's leadership embodied the ideals of the equality, friendship and fraternity of the peoples. The entire 60-year history of the USSR's development and consolidation graphically confirms the great vitality of Leninism and of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The formation of the USSR was a decisive condition of the defense and strengthening of the revolutionary gains of the Soviet people, to whose lot fell the honorable and difficult mission of pioneer and creator of the new socialist world.

The developed socialist society that has been built in the Soviet Union is the culmination of Soviet people's creative labor and heroic efforts. Soviet society is characterized by the harmonious development of all nations and nationalities, their monolithic nature, the great humanism of internation relations and the atmosphere of collectivism and comradliness that has been firmly established on a countrywide scale. All this is the result of the profoundly scientific policy and purposeful activity of Lenin's party, which in all stages of the struggle to build the new society has confidently led its people toward the summits of social progress. There can be no doubt that the heroic Soviet people, under the proven leadership of Lenin's party will continue to make their fitting contribution to mankind's progressive development.

The experience of the united multinational Soviet socialist state is of enduring value for the world's peoples both in their solution of questions of national state building and in the implementation of their age-old aspirations for the just building of social life and the ensuring of free and independent development.

Throughout their history the CPSU and the Soviet state have waged a tireless struggle to ensure that the just and highly humane relations of fraternal friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which have been embodied in Soviet reality and in the relations between the socialist community countries become a universal norm in the relations among all the peoples of our planet. The fruits of this struggle, augmented by the efforts of all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces, now determine the main trend in the development of international relations. Naturally, in conditions where the imperialists are stepping up the arms race, hatching adventurist plans for the use of nuclear weapons and trying to kindle armed conflicts in various parts of the globe, the world's peoples derive hope and confidence in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind from the Soviet Union's majestic achievements and its realistic foreign policy.

On this festive day it is especially pleasant for us to express once again our deep satisfaction at the dynamic development of Mongolian-Soviet relations under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In widely celebrating the glorious jubilee of the land of the soviets, Mongolia's Communists and working people are again expressing sincere feelings of love and respect for their proven friend -- the great Soviet people -- and are reaffirming their unshakable determination to continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and fraternity between our parties and countries in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy, socialism and communism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the whole heroic Soviet people outstanding new achievements in building communism and in the struggle for the social and national liberation of the peoples, for friendship and cooperation among them and for lasting peace and universal security.

Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

India's Gandhi

PM061635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Mr Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

To Mr V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your Excellencies,

It gives me great pleasure to send you and the friendly people of the Soviet Union the warmest greetings and congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR on behalf of the government and people of India and also on my own behalf.

Over the past 60 years the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in building a modern industrial society, in art and science and in improving living standards. The Soviet Union's people displayed unparalleled courage and strength of spirit in defending their motherland against aggression and exceptional self-lessness in restoring the national economy. We rejoice at this with you.

We feel satisfaction at the onward development of Indian-Soviet relations since India's attainment of independence. These relations are continuing to expand to the mutual advantage of our peoples. May the time-tested friendship between our two countries, which is an important factor in world peace and stability, continue to grow and to strengthen.

I wish the friendly people of the Soviet Union continued prosperity and new successes in all spheres.

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

Turkish President

PM061633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Turkish nation and on my own behalf I would like to convey the most sincere congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction that in the coming years the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union will be further developed.

Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey

POLITBURO MEMBERS', CANDIDATES' PUBLICATIONS CITED

Grishin Contribution

PM061059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Struggle for Progress"]

[Text] The book "Communists and Working People of Large Cities in the Struggle for Social, Scientific and Technical Progress" [Kommunisty i Trudyashchiyesya Krupnykh Gorodov v Borbe za Sotsialnyy i Nauchno-Tekhnicheskiy Progress], prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers' Movement with the participation of party workers and academics from various countries, has been published. It analyzes the experience of the USSR and fraternal socialist countries and highlights the role of capital city party organizations in resolving problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The authors include V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; L. Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo; and A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

"Two Worlds -- Two Approaches to Social Problems" is the title of a chapter written by Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, which opens a section devoted to the crisis in capitalist cities, the deepening of the contradictions in the system of exploitation, and Communists' struggle for working people's fundamental interests and for peace at the contemporary stage.

Solomentsev on RSFSR

PM070909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Union of the Free and Equal"]

[Text] A book by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, entitled "The Russian Federation" has been published. It describes the republic's tremendous achievements in the years since the formation of the USSR.

As the first multinational Soviet state, the RSFSR was the prototype of the USSR and all the Soviet republics rallied around it on a voluntary basis.

The book shows the great changes in the republic's economic, social and cultural life and the development of socialist democracy and reflects the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

Aliyev on Azerbaijan

PM061053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In the Constellation of the Fraternal Republics"]

[Text] The great and vivid path traveled by the Azerbaijan SSR's working people in the 60 years of Soviet power is described in "Soviet Azerbaijan" [Sovetskiy Azerbaydzhan], a book by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who, 1969 through 1982, was first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The many facts cited in the book demonstrate that under the Communist Party's leadership the republic, embarking on the bright road of building a new life, he achieved a sharp upturn in the economy, science and culture. The Azerbaijan SSR now occupies a fitting place in the constellation of equal republics which form the great Soviet Union. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

PM061131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Legal Sciences R. Myullerson review under the "Books" rubric: "Human Rights: Words and Deeds"]

[Text] The violence of reaction and flagrant violations of human rights go hand in hand with the intensification of aggressive trends in foreign policy. As professor A.P. Movchan, the well-known Soviet lawyer, notes in a new book devoted to international cooperation in the human rights sphere [footnote: A.P. Movchan, "Human Rights and International Relations," (PRAVDA cheloveka i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya), Moscow, Science Publishing House, 1982], it is this link between domestic and foreign policy that dictates the need for the existence of international legal norms regarding individual rights and freedoms.

Nowadays, against a backdrop of the most flagrant violation of individual rights in the imperialist states, the attempts by official circles in certain Western countries, primarily the United States, to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries on the pretext of defending human rights seem particularly blasphemous. The book ahswers many questions deliberately confused by bourgeois propaganda. The author's findings are based on facts and documents alone. This immediately distinguishes his serious research, written in an easily intelligible form, from the groundless uproar and ballyhoo raised by the bourgeois mass media on the human rights question. Even the thrust of this noisy campaign -- an effort to poison the atmosphere of mutually beneficial cooperation among states and to bury detente -- provides evidence that it has nothing to do with real concern for human rights. Based on an analysis of international documents, the book's author shows that "if any state takes measures or actions on the pretext of defending human rights geared toward worsening relations with another country or even other countries, toward poisoning the international atmosphere and undermining friendly relations among states, it is acting contrary to the UN Charter and the all-European conference Final Act and is violating the generally recognized norms of contemporary international relations."

A.P. Movchan's research graphically illustrates that Soviet law accords with international norms on human rights. The USSR Constitution enshrines and guarantees most fully all basic individual rights and freedoms and enshrines the principle of the respect of human rights and basic freedoms as the most important basis of relations between the Soviet state and other countries.

As Soviet leaders have noted, we have no reason to shun serious discussion of human rights. Our revolution and socialism's victory in our country not only proclaimed but have also ensured in reality the rights of the working people of all nationalities and the rights of the working masses in their millions -- in a way that capitalism has failed to do in even one country in the world.

This shown particularly vividly on the eve of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which is the result of the implementation of one of the most important individual rights enshrined in human rights pacts -- the right to self-determination of over 100 nations and ethnic groups freely united to build communism.

SHEVARDNADZE ARTICLE ON UNITY OF SOVIET NATIONS

WA071200 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Article by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee: "The Dialectics of the Great Unity"]

[Text] "An indissoluble union of free republics..." Every day in our country's life begins with those words of the USSR anthem. Soon our country will ceremoniously mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, an event that was, as is emphasized by the CPSU Central Committee, the living embodiment of the ideas of V.I. Lenin, a tremendous merit of the party of Bolsheviks, a party that is multinational in composition and profoundly internationalistic with regard to its ideology and policy, organizational structure, and principles of activity. (Footnote: See "O 60-y godovshchinye obrazovaniya Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR], Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, dated 19 February 1982, Moscow, 1982, p 5)

For Soviet Georgia the glorious celebration is all the more noteworthy in that, on the eve of the celebration, the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree entitled "The Organizer and Political Work of the Party Organizations of Georgian SSR in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," in which it is noted that the members of the Communist Party and all the workers in the republic are preparing to meet the nationwide holiday "as an event of great political importance, as the testimony of the triumph of Leninist national policy, and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples in our country." (Footnote: PRAVDA, 20 Jul 82)

That document is yet another brilliant manifestation of the unceasing concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee for the party organization of Georgia, the Georgian SSR, and its further, complete development.

The fact that the CPSU Central Committee deemed it possible to study and publicize the experience in organizing and political work performed by the party organizations of Georgia in preparing for the glorious anniversary of the multinational Soviet socialist state gives us a large obligation. That fact, which in and of itself is extremely remarkable, becomes doubly remarkable if one considers that this decree is the seventh very important document issued by our party's Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the party organization of Georgia, on our republic, that was adopted during the decade after the resolution issued by the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Tbilisi City Committee. (Footnote: See "Ob organizatorskoy i politicheskoy rabote Tbilisskogo gorkoma Kompartii Gruzii po vypolneniyu resheniy XXIV s"yezda KPSS" [The Organizing and Political Work of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress] (1972); "O merakh po dal'neyshemu razvitiyu narodnogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR" [Measures for the Further Development of the National Economy of Georgian SSR] (1974); "O khode vypolneniya partiynoy organizatsiyey Gruzii postanovleniya TsK KPSS ob organizatorskoy i politicheskoy rabote Tbilisskogo gorkoma partii" [The Rate of Fulfillment by the Party Organization of Georgia of the CPSU Central Committee's Decree on the Organizing and Political Work of the Tbilisi City Party Committee] (1976); "O dal'neyshem razvitii ekonomiki i kul'tury Abkhazskoy ASSR [The Further Development of the Economy and Culture of Abkhaz ASSR) (1979); "O merakh po uvelicheniyu proizvodstva yuzhnykh i subtropicheskikh kul'tur i dal'neyshemy uskorennomu razvitiyu sel'skogo khozyaystva v Gruzinskoy SSR" [Steps for Increasing the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Accelerated Development of Agriculture in Georgian SSR] (1979); "O khode vypolneniya postanovleniy Tsk KPSS i Soveta Ministrov SSSR, kasayushchikhsya deyatel'nosti partiynoy organizatsii i dal'neyshego razvitiya narodnogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR [The Rate of Fulfillment of the Decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers That Pertain to the Activities of the Party Organization and the Further Development of the

National Economy of Georgian SSR] (1981); "Ob organizatorskoy i politicheskoy rabote partiynykh organizatsiy Gruzinskoy SSR po podgotovke k 60-letiyu obrazovaniya SSSR" [The Organizing and Political Work of the Party Organizations of Georgian SSR in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR] (1982)] As an evaluation of how that decision -- a historic one for us -- is being fulfilled, our republic has perceived the awarding to Tbilisi of the Order of Lenin for meritious actions in the revolutionary movement, the establishment and consolidation of the Soviet authority in Georgia, the large contribution to the victory of the successes achieved by the city's workers in economic and cultural construction.

In the decree dealing with the work of our republic's party organizations in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the Central Committee notes that all their successes are subordinate to the mobilizing of the workers for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans for the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and that the party committees are striving to reinforce the positive results that were achieved in the course of implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to the party's Tbilisi City Committee and the subsequent decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on questions of party management and the socioeconomic development of Georgian SSR. (Footnote: See PRAVDA, 20 Jul 82).

Thanks to the thoroughgoing and uncompromising struggle for the reinforcement of party and state discipline, for the correct cadres policy, and against negative phenomena at all levels and in all links, there has been a fundamental improvement of the situation in the republic, a strengthening of its economic potential, and the workers are resolving more successfully the tasks of communist construction. For example, during the decade since 1972 the volume of industrial production in the republic doubled, with the increase during that time proving to be higher than any time during the previous 20 years. The average annual production of agricultural output as a whole increased by more than 50 percent; on socialized farms that increase was even greater -- 61 percent. There was an almost doubling of the volume of the capital investments that were used in construction. The overall economic indicators improved. The gross national product and the national income increased by a factor of 1.9 as compared with 1971. The growth rates for productivity of socialized labor were higher than the average ones for the country.

The 10th Five-Year Plan was finished ahead of schedule. At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that the Georgian Communist Party had achieved a considerable increase in the rates of economic and social development in the republic. (Footnote: See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 70). At the jubilee ceremonies in Tbilisi L.I. Brezhnev said that our affairs are proceeding smoothly, and that the party's party organization had made the correct conclusions from the criticism containing in the decree on the Tbilisi City Committee. (Footnote: See "Leninskaya druzhba narodov" [Leninist Friendship of Nations], Moscow, 1981, p 19).

The 11th Five-Year Plan is off to a good start. In recognition of the successes in the all-union socialist competition with regard to the results of work in 1981, the Georgian SSR, for the ninth time in a row, was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

It is important to emphasize also that primary attention is being attached to the resolution of the tasks that are directly linked with our republic's place in the nationwide division of labor, a division that embodies the principle of the harmonious combination of the international and the national in the sphere of economics.

The integration of the international and the national is firmly established in the socialist system of economy itself, the basis of which is made up of socialized

ownership of the means of production. This system creates the conditions for the complete flourishing of all the Soviet nations, for the organic combination of the economic development of each union republic separately and the entire Soviet Union as a whole.

The reinforcement of the material potential of Soviet Georgia and the increase of its contribution to the country's single national-economic complex is mentioned also in the recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee dealing with our party organization, which was adopted on the occasion of the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. In confirmation of this we can say that at the present time Georgia produces approximately 30 percent of the total volume of manganese ore produced in the country, and produces 30 percent of the mainline electric locomotives. Our republic's share is almost 100 percent of the citrus fruits grown in the country, 94 percent of the high-grade tea leaves, 13 percent of the grapes, and approximately 11 percent of the fruits and berries.

It is also noteworthy that, during the past ten years, our republic's share in the gross national product of the USSR has increased from 1.3 to 1.5 percent; in the national income, from 1.3 to 1.6 percent; in the production of industrial output, from 1.3 to 1.4 percent; in agricultural output, from 1.2 to 1.8 percent; in the volume of retail commodity turnover, from 1.5 to 1.6 percent; in the volume of everyday services, from 1.8 to 2 percent. It is important to note that 0.1 percent is not such a small figure as may seem to be the case at first glance. For example, an increase in the percentage of our republic's industrial output in only this volume means an increase in industrial production during the past decade of more than 4 billion rubles. This information convincingly attests to the considerable extent to which the share of the Georgian SSR in our country's national economy has increased.

Life itself confirms more and more the correctness of our party's course, which is aimed at the taking of all steps to combine centralized planning with the broad initiative of the union and autonomous republics, and the autonomous oblasts and okrugs, as well as the farsightedness and effectiveness of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, a policy of complete cooperation, mutual aid, and the international unity of all the peoples in our socialist Motherland.

The friendship and brotherhood of the peoples in our country are convincing testimony of the resolution of the national question in our multinational state. This is internationalism in action. The harmony of the international and national interests of the socialist nations is one of the motivating forces in the development of our socialist society.

One can assert with complete conviction that the world will never see the realization of the hopes of imperialism to the effect that the factor of the multinational nature of Soviet society become a factor of its destabilization. One will never see the justification of the hopes of our enemies that there will be a rebirth of phenomena that have long ago been written off into the archives of history -- the antagonism and national enmity among the peoples of our country. These hopes are the lack of understanding, or, rather, the deliberate distortion of two closely interrelated tendencies in our development: the complete flourishing of each Soviet nation and the just as complete drawing together of those nations on the basis of socialist internationalism.

But on the contrary, it is precisely the understanding of that dialectic of the national and the international, just as the dialectic of the development of the nations and of national relations in general, the reliance upon that dialectic in practical activities, which contribute to the successful guidance by the CPSU of the development of national relations.

Marxist-Leninists proceed from the assumption that the internationalization of all aspects of the life of society is an objective process. In one form or another, and

to one degree or another, it occurs on a worldwide scale. Thus, V.I. Lenin pointed out that "the entire economic, political, and spiritual life of mankind is becoming increasingly internationalized already, under capitalism." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin, "Pol. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 23, p 318). "Socialism," Vladimir Il'ich emphasized, "completely internationalizes it." (Footnote: Ibid.)

Creatively developing Marxist theory about nations and national relations, V.I. Lenin and the party viewed the national question through the prism of the class struggle of the proletariat, in the close tie with the struggle for the creation of a new society that was free of exploitation, since, from the point of view of Marxism-Leninism, the resolution of the national question is the overcoming of the national enmity -- the elimination of the oppression of some nations by others, the destroying of colonialism, chauvinism, and nationalism -- is possible only if there has been a resolution of the social question, that is, the elimination of the exploitation of one class by another, of class antagonism, which is what gives rise to national antagonism.

"The interests of the working class," Lenin pointed out, "as, in general, the interests of political freedom, require... the most complete equality of absolutely all nationalities in the particular state" and, at the same time, "the elimination of all kinds of partitions between nations...". (Footnote: Ibid., p 376)

This approach assured the active participation of the revolutionary forces of all our country's nations in the class struggle being waged by the Russian proletariat, in the course of which, under the leadership of the Leninist party of Bolsheviks, the bonds of friendship between the workers of all nations and nationalities in Russia became stronger and more tempered.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, there arose the urgent need to find that form of state structure in which there would be an organic combination of the overall internationalist goals and interests of the entire new society and the national interests of the peoples inhabiting the country. That form of the multinational state of workers and peasants, a form that was discovered by V.I. Lenin, was the voluntary union of completely equal Soviet socialist republics.

Lying at the basis of the voluntary state union of sovereign socialist republics are the principles of democratic centralism and Soviet socialist federalism, which guarantee the organic combination of the statewide interests and the interests of each republic, that is, the integration of the international and the national. The same principles, that assure the complete political equality of absolutely all nations, formed the basis of the state structure of the multinational Soviet republics that include autonomous formations.

The creation on these principles of the Soviet federation -- a higher type of federation -- marked a qualitatively new era in national relations.

Proof of this is provided by the history of the peoples of the trans-Caucasus. At the dawn of the Soviet authority an effective form of the organizing of the fraternal cooperation among the workers of the trans-Caucasian peoples and nationalities was the Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (ZSFSR), the idea of which was completely supported by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and which became one of the constituent members of the USSR.

The creation, in March 1922, of the Federative Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics of the Trans-Caucasus, which united the Azerbaijan, Armenian, and Georgian socialist Soviet republics and which, in December of the same year, was reorganized into the Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, was of tremendous importance for the social, political, and economic development of the Trans-Caucasian republics and, as a whole, for the development of the Soviet multinational state. That act, a progressive one for its time, contributed to the confirmation of the ideology of the proletarian internationalism, to the elimination of national enmity and national

conflicts, which previously had been engendered by the reactionary, antipopulist policy of tsarism and which became intensified during the period of the three-year "management" by the bourgeois nationalists -- the Menshivks, the Musavatists, and the Dashnaki.

Under the Soviet authority, national enmity was replaced, as V.I. Lenin had foreseen, by national peace, a peace that was unheard of under the bourgeoisie and impossible within the bourgeois system. It was replaced by relations of friendship and brotherhood among peoples. The class nature of the commonality of the historic striving of the peoples of the Trans-Caucasus fused them into a close union. The Trans-Caucasian Federation promoted not only the political unification of the Trans-Caucasian peoples and the reinforcement of close cooperation among them, but also the concentration of their efforts in the elimination of the ruination and in socialist construction. Within the framework of that federation and with the fraternal assistance of the entire country, the workers of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia, within a very short period of time, restored the destroyed national economy, carried out the industrialization and the collectivization of the agriculture and a true cultural revolution, and built the foundations of socialism.

Within a comparatively short period of time the economic potential of each of the three republics rose considerably higher. Within four years after the creation of the ZSFSR and the USSR there was an almost tripling of the number of major enterprises in Georgia, and the volume of the industrial output produced by them increased by 290 percent. During the ten years of the existence of the completely equal federative union, the gross volume of the industrial production increased by a factor of 13.

This intensive upsurge in the national economy became possible only as a result of the large amount of material and financial aid provided by Soviet Russia, which granted tremendous amounts of credit to the republics of the Trans-Caucasus. It is typical that during the 1st Five-Year Plan the volume of industrial production in the country's central regions doubled, but the volume in the Trans-Caucasus increased by a factor of 3.5. In Georgia, in particular, that indicator was 5 times higher.

Thus, in the new socialist society, beginning with the victory of the Great October and the formation of the Soviet state, the international principle and the national principle have constituted a close, inseparable dialectical unity, and that integration of the international and national has manifested itself in all spheres of social life -- the economic, social, state-political, and spiritual.

It is also important to emphasize that, at the stage of mature socialism, under conditions of the existence of the new international and social commonality of people -- the Soviet nation -- the dialectical unity of the international principle and the national principle is developing on a qualitatively new, broader basis, intensifying the dual process of the flourishing and the drawing closer together of Soviet nations.

On the one hand, on the basis of the constantly intensifying internationalization of all spheres of social life and thanks to the mutual assistance and mutual enrichment, the socialist nations, free of schism into antagonistic classes, have acquired completely unprecedented opportunities for the development of their own economy and culture, for their genuine flourishing, for the improvement of their national nature, which has formed over the period of centuries and which is being enriched more and more intensely by the best features of the national natures of the fraternal peoples.

On the other hand, the flourishing of the socialist nations and nationalities, influenced by the international nature of our social life, contributes to the further rapprochement and consolidation of nations, to the consistent deepening and consolidation of the international principles in the life of socialist society.

This unification, this fusing of the international and the national, is becoming more and more solid as our society moves ahead toward communism, when one observes in the national feature the increasingly sharp delineation of features of the international,

and newer and newer confirmations of the Leninist concept of the resolution of the national question, the line creatively developed by the party and the CPSU Central Committee for the further complete reinforcement of the indissoluble friendship, genuine brotherhood, and monolithic unity of the peoples of the USSR.

In the published materials pertaining to the congresses and the other party documents one finds the development of the Marxist-Leninist principle concerning the internationalization of the life of modern society and the definition of the party's strategic and tactical tasks in the area of improving the international relations, the resolution of which is a very important factor and guide for the construction of communist society. Also, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the solemn session in Tashkent, socialism not only does not lead to the nations' loss of their irreplaceable face, peculiarities of culture, or traditions, but, on the contrary, raises that individuality to a new high, making it the property of the other nations." (Footnote: See "Internatsionalizm na dele" [Internationalism in Deed], Moscow, 1982, p 18)

The unity of the international principle and the national principle, their harmonious combination, is an objective natural law underlying socialism. However, it is carried out only thanks to the purposeful activities of the party and the Soviet state.

In the CPSU Central Committee's decree "The Organizing and Political Work of the Party Organizations of Georgian SSR in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," it is noted that, in the course of the preparation for the nationwide holiday, the republic's party organizations were enriched with new experience in ideological, political-educational activities; approval was given for the consistent work of the Communist Party members in Georgia in the further reinforcement of the fraternal friendship of nations, and the improvement of the patriotic and international education of the workers. (Footnote: See PRAVDA, 20 Jul 82). Speaking about this, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that ten years ago, in the CPSU Central Committee's decree on the Tbilisi City Committee, it was recorded that, in a number of party organizations, the necessary attention was not being given to the international education of the workers, and especially the intellectuals and young people. The great importance that we currently attach to that question is attested to by the fact that the international and patriotic education is one of the basic trends in the entire ideological, political-education activity of the republic's party organizations.

The theoretical interpretation of the problems of the dialectic of the international and the national, the consolidation of the friendship and brotherhood of nations, the concretization and enrichment of the daily practice of ideological-political work was promoted by the All-Union Conference on Scientific Practice that was held in Tbilisi in 1976 -- the conference entitled "The Carrying Out of Leninist National Policy and Vital Questions of International Education in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress."

And, in this connection, I would like to say a few words about our experience, which was positively evaluated by the CPSU Central Committee and those new forms and methods of international and patriotic education which help us to fight actively against a formalistic approach and stereotypes in ideological work.

The CPSU Central Committee's decree states that during recent years there has been confirmed in the republic to a greater and greater extent the comprehensive approach to the resolution of political, social, and economic problems.

It is precisely this comprehensive approach to the resolution of the problems of international relations that differentiates the daily work of our republic's party organization in educating the workers in the spirit of the fraternal friendship of the nations of the USSR, of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, work which is carried out in accordance with a well thought-out system, on the basis of the close combination of the ideological-political, labor, and moral education. The preparation

for the 60th anniversary of the USSR increased the rate of ideological activity, gave it an even greater systems nature, and even greater consistency and purposefulness, and increased the responsibility borne by the administrative cadres for the state of the educational work.

The systems nature in international and patriotic education, in all the work of reinforcing the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR, is achieved as a result of the practical realization of the decrees that have been enacted in recent years by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Among them I would like to mention the decrees concerning the improvement of planning and administration in various parts of the republic; the coordination of the principles of centralized administration and regional administration; the increase in the responsibility borne by local party and soviet agencies for the fulfillment of republic-wide plans for economic and social development; the increase in the contribution made to the nationwide property; and the formation of the agroindustrial complexes.

In this work Georgia relied upon the experiments that were well known throughout the country and upon the positive experience that had been accumulated in this sphere in all the fraternal union republics and in the countries in the socialist community.

A number of decrees issued by the Central Committee bureau and especially the 17th (1979) Plenum of the CPG Central Committee were aimed at the further improvement of the cadres policy, with a strict accounting of the factor of the multinational nature of the population. Cadres representing all the nations and nationalities inhabiting our republic are being promoted to administrative work. This line, as is required by decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to Georgia, will be continued by us with even greater consistency.

We are consistently carrying out such decrees as "The Status and Measures for Improving the Instruction of the Russian Language in the Republic's Educational Institutions" (1973); "Measures To Intensify the Ideological-Educational Work Among the Kurdish Population of Georgian SSR" (1974); "The Struggle Against Protectionism in the Republic" (1974); "Ways To Achieve the Further Intensification of the Fight Against Formalism in Educational Work in General Educational Schools" (1978); and other decisions of the CPG Central Committee that were aimed at overcoming national narrowness, exclusivity, and local interests, and at reinforcing the international education and strengthening the friendship and brotherhood among peoples.

A special agency created to assure the systems approach in all this work is the coordination council for the further development of international interrelationships and the international education of the workers, the activities of which are built on the basis of joint comprehensive plans that are approved by the Central Committees of the communist parties of the fraternal republics of the Trans-Caucasus. This agency implements contract-pledges and target programs for the creative and cultural reciprocal exchange with other republics, krays, oblasts, and individual cities throughout the country. For example, new moral facets and a large political-educational directedness have been applied to the socialist competition between cities, rayons, and individual enterprises of Georgia and other republics throughout the country. This competition currently extends to all areas of social life -- culture, education, and the social-everyday sphere. More than 150 contracts governing cooperation between cities and collectives of adopted brothers are currently in effect.

The council coordinates the efforts of all means of ideological education -- political enlightenment, mass-political work and oral agitation, monumental propaganda, and various forms of cultural and artistic exchange. And all this activity is broadly illumined by the means of mass information and propaganda.

A considerable role in the military-patriotic and international education of the population belongs to the memorial spots that are dear to every resident of the

republic, to every citizen of the Soviet Motherland. They include the diorama entitled "L.I. Brezhnev on the Little Land," which was opened in Tbilisi; the 18th Army's Museum of Combat Glory, which was created in the city of Makharadze -- the home town of the commander of that army, Hero of the Soviet Union, General Constantin Leselidze; the Museum of the History of the Troops of the Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Military District, the leader of which was the legendary 11th Red Army, which came to the aid of the workers of the Trans-Caucasus in their selfless struggle for the victory of the Soviet authority.

In the center of our attention are youth problems, the problems of educating the upcoming generation, the formation in them of a high rate of participation in political and labor affairs, of profound patriotism, firm internationalistic convictions, and the readiness to give all their efforts to the cause of the flourishing and the defense of our socialist Motherland. The party, soviet, Komsomol, and administrative agencies in recent years have achieved a noticeable increase in the activity rate in the work in this direction, which, to no small extent, was aided by the coordination councils on military-patriotic education that were created in 1979 under the CPG Central Committee, as well as under the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees. In this regard measures that are extremely beneficial are the many measures that are being carried out jointly with the Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Military District and the Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Border District.

It is important to emphasize that the coordination councils do not limit the military-patriotic education to the mastery of practical military-technical skills. The tasks that are brought to the forefront are those of a nature that develops people's view of the world -- the increase in the rate of political and labor activity and the awareness on the part of the upcoming generation.

However, under conditions of the international situation that has become more complicated, and the increased aggravation of the ideological struggle, it is necessary to intensify the military-patriotic education of the workers, to give a decisive rebuff to hostile bourgeois ideology and propaganda and to form consistently the class approach to the evaluation of facts and events. We are attempting to give this struggle a more concrete, a more aggressive nature, to unmask more energetically the enemy's fabrications and intrigues, and to educate in everyone a high political vigilance, which must distinguish the real patriot who is ready at any moment to rise to the defense of our great Motherland.

An object of our pride is the Museum of the Friendship of Nations which was opened in Tbilisi and which is also very popular outside the confines of Georgia. Everything in this museum is exciting, strikes the visitor's heart, and leaves an unforgettable, indelible impression. But it is not just a matter of emotional effects. The museum has become the methodological and organizational center for the creation of similar museums in other cities and rayon centers throughout the republic. At the same time it helps us to publicize the accumulated experience in international, patriotic education.

The formation of the new man, who is devoid of national limitation and narrowly regional interests, is impossible without the overcoming of the pernicious vestiges of the past, obsolete traditions and customs, which are being replaced by new, socialist ones which are being confirmed to a greater and greater extent in the life of the republic. An active role in this important and difficult job is played by the Republic's Commission on Propagandizing and Introducing of New Customs and Rituals in the Everyday Life of the Workers.

The work being carried out in this direction is contributing to the growth of the political significance and the educational effectiveness of the mass measures, such as the Communist subbotniks [volunteer-labor days], and the summing up of the results of the socialist competition. Ceremonies that have become firmly established in our life are swearing-in ceremonies for workers and kolkhoz members; the honoring of veterans of

the revolution, war, and labor, the advanced workers in production, and representatives of labor dynasties; the conducting of harvest holidays, labor-glory celebrations, occupational days, etc.

Occasions that are very popular are the mass holidays of the friendship and brotherhood of nations, which are held in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Tskhivali, and other cities and rayons.

The "Tbilisoba" holiday is known everywhere, not just in the republic. This is a labor holiday that bears the clear imprint of national and international traditions and is a fusion of history and modern times, of the old and the new.

The strength of the unity of the Soviet nations can also be seen in the example of multinational Soviet Georgia, where steps are being carried out for the accelerated socioeconomic and cultural development of Abkhaz ASSR, Adzhar ASSR, and South Osetian Autonomous Oblast. The industrial potential of these autonomous formations during the past ten years has almost doubled. The capital investments here came to approximately 2 billion rubles, which is considerably more than during the previous 20 years. Many major enterprises have been activated. Housing and structures intended for cultural and everyday purposes have been built. There has been noticeable success in the development of culture, science, education, and public health.

All this was achieved by the intensive and purposeful labor performed by hundreds of thousands of people, Communist Party members and non-party members, the indigenous inhabitants of Abkhazia, Adzharia, and South Osetia, as well as workers in other rayons of Georgia, representatives of all the nationalities that inhabit the republic, thanks to the concrete concern and assistance on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The manner in which the union agencies come to the aid when the republic's capabilities, resources, and reserves are limited can be judged convincingly from the example of the Abkhaz ASSR, which currently receives a large amount of material and financial support in the resolution of its socioeconomic tasks. Take, for example, the construction program in Abkhazia. One-fourth of that program is occupied by projects being erected in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "The Further Development of the Economy and Culture of Abkhaz ASSR." That document stipulates the complete progress of the republic. It includes new and expanding production entities that are already producing output, accelerated rates for housing construction, the creation of Abkhaz State University, broadcasts that began four years ago over the Abkhaz television system, and many other things.

The workers of Adzhar ASSR are meeting the nationwide holiday with new and considerable successes. Astonishing changes have occurred during these years in South Osetian Autonomous Oblast.

It is typical and in accordance with natural laws that this intensive economic and social development in the autonomous formations was also accompanied by the intensification of various economic and cultural ties among all the regions of Georgia, as well as the further reinforcement of the friendship and brotherhood of all the nationalities inhabiting the republic. Manifestations of mutual trust, mutual aid, and fraternity among them are becoming more visible. And this serves as new confirmation of the fact that, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their complete rapprochement. (Footnote: See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 57)

These positive processes have been occurring throughout Georgia. More than 40 decrees issued by the CPG Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers in recent time have as their goal the acceleration of the rates of the socioeconomic development of its cities and rayons.

Relying upon the very rich experience of national construction in our country and carrying out in a holy manner the behests of V.I. Lenin, the Communist Party of Georgia, by means of concrete practical affairs, educates and reinforces the trust among the nations and nationalities, and carries out a series of socioeconomic and social and political measures that are aimed at the equalizing of the levels of development of all the regions in the republic. In all this activity, the republic's party organization takes into consideration the concrete historical situation that requires the elaboration of the appropriate strategy and tactics for the building of international relations under conditions of mature socialism and the close integration of the national and the international.

The confirmation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust among all the nations and nationalities inhabiting the republic is aided by the constant concern for the further development of their culture, a respectful attitude toward the national traditions of each nation and to the dignity of every citizen. The Communist Party members of Georgia have had to resolve a large number of specific questions that were linked with the further improvement of international relations and to correct the violations that had been committed in the past. The reinforcement of the friendship and trust, the mutual aid and brotherhood, are promoted, to no small degree, by the attention and concern for the development of the native language of each nation. There has been an improvement in the instruction of the Georgian, Abkhaz, Osetian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Greek languages.

At the same time everything that is necessary is being done to assure that the children, in addition to speaking their native language, are completely fluent in Russian, the language of international communication, and the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet nations.

We attach great importance to the task of educating in the workers a profound respect for the Russian nation. The friendship and brotherhood of the workers of Russia and Georgia, like the friendship and brotherhood among all the republics of our country, have deep roots. That cooperation was strengthened in the struggle against social and national oppression and against foreign enemies. In 1983 our country will ceremoniously note the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Georgiyevskiy Treaty, the first manifesto of friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and the Georgian nations. The joining of the two nations in kinship rid the Georgian nation of the threat of physical annihilation and brought it into the Russian liberation movement.

We are convinced that the 200th anniversary celebration will develop into a new and powerful demonstration of the indissoluble friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet nations. Approximately 30 monuments are being constructed along the Military Georgian Road. They are dedicated to figures of Russian culture whom that road led to Georgia, and to figures of Georgia who traveled along the same road to Russia, which was the source of the light of liberation ideas, the direct recipients of which are the workers of the Soviet nation that is international in its nature.

All the workers in our republic recall the words expressed by L.I. Brezhnev: "Our forefathers made a good choice 200 years ago. The bonds of friendship that united the Russian and Georgian nations have grown larger and they have become much stronger during the six socialist decades of Georgia. Herein lies the historic mission of socialism -- to bring nations closer together and to join them in kinship, to confirm consent and peace between them." (Footnote: "Leninskaya druzhba narodov," pp 44-45)

And it is very gratifying that in Soviet Georgia, as was noted at the ceremonies in Tbilisi in May 1981, the atmosphere that prevails is one of genuinely international friendship, and that the workers of more than 70 nationalities are working hand in hand for the good of the republic and the entire Soviet nation, and the experience of our republic is yet another confirmation of the correctness of our party's Leninist national policy. (Footnote: See ibid., p 18)

The friendship and brotherhood, the unity of nations and nationalities, is a great achievement of socialism. However, this does not mean that all the questions in the sphere of national relations have already been resolved. The dynamics of the development of such a large-scale multinational state as ours, as was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, gives rise to a large number of problems that require the party's sensitive attention. (Footnote: See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 56). The arising of these problems, the necessity of the constant improvement of the administration of the development of the national relations and the process of the integration of the international and the national on a fundamentally class, party, and strictly scientific basis are linked with a number of circumstances. It is sufficient, for example, to point out the intrigues being carried out by forces hostile to socialism, their attempts to play on national peculiarities and specifics in such a way as to cause hostility among nations. It is necessary also to take into consideration the fact that the socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism of the representatives of various nationalities does not arise all by itself, automatically. Its formation, its confirmation require consistent educational work.

At a plenum of the CPG Central Committee that was held in late July 1982 and that was devoted to tasks of the republic's Communist Party members in fulfilling the July decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the participants worked out a broad program for guaranteeing the even greater immediacy of ideological education, of well-argumented propagandizing of the historic advantages that socialism has over capitalism, including in the resolution of the national question, and the purposeful work to assure the further rapprochement of the nations and nationalities in the republic on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect and trust, and the fraternal friendship of all the nations of the USSR.

The questions discussed dealt with the ideological support of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical tasks being resolved by us, the development of new and more effective forms of that support, as well as the publicizing of the experience that is already available. By ideological support of all our activities we understand not only, and not so much, short-term or one-time measures that are timed to occur in conjunction with various events, celebrations dates, but primarily the purposeful administration of the process of the spiritual and moral education of people, the formation in them of the high qualities of the builder of communism -- the patriot and internationalist.

Ideological support requires a thorough, complete approach to any problem, the ability to penetrate deeply into it, to analyze it.

A principle that party organizations follows is not to shun any question that is posed by life, regardless of how complicated that question may be. If a question has arisen, it must not remain unanswered, or it may become the subject of false interpretations. Once a problem exists, it is necessary to face it directly, in order to resolve it before it has taken on excessive acuity.

There was a period when people in the republic did not devote the proper attention to the protection of monuments of culture that were revered by people. As a result that question became an ideologically acute one. With complete substantiation and all seriousness, those questions were raised by Communist Party members, people who are properly sensitive to the progressive traditions and cultural achievements of the nation, who understand that the Soviet workers are the direct and faithful heirs of all that is best, that was created by the preceding generations. But there were also demagogues who, speculating on the shortcomings that existed, began to make immoderate generalizations.

As soon as the job was undertaken by the party and Soviet agencies, the concern for the monuments of culture and history was put on a state basis, for which special organizations and institutions were created. Approximately 6,000 monuments of architecture were taken under protection, and a complete inventorying of them is being carried out. Restoration work is under way throughout the republic and wonderful creations of material and spiritual culture are being returned to life.

The concentrated efforts of state agencies and broad segments of the public, carried out on the basis of the 1979 GSSR Law Governing the Protection and Use of Monuments of History and Culture, have done their job, and the problem has been taken off the agenda. That is only one illustration of the way that we understand the ideological support of international education in deed.

With the correct, efficient, party approach it is possible to take into more complete consideration the specific features of the various regions, the social and national groups of the population, as is required by the CPSU Central Committee's decree on Georgia. We were reconvinced of this when, thanks to the steps taken by the CPG Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers, alpine Georgian villages which at one time were neglected but which are dear to everyone's heart, the very names of which are closely linked with the nation's historic past, were returned to life.

The close combination of the national and the international is also attested to by the numerous memorials in various parts of the republic. They include the memorial spots linked with the names of the classic authors of Georgian literature, Il'ya Chavchavadze, Akakiy Tsereteli, Vazha Pshavela, and Aleksandr Kazbegi. They also include the opening in Tbilisi of the museum-home of the founder of Azerbaijani realistic literature, the outstanding philosopher and democrat-enlightener Mirza Fatali Akhundov. The museum has become a home of friendship for the Georgian and Azerbaijani nations. They also include the home that is currently being restored, where the great Armenian writer Ovanes Tumanyan lived and worked.

One could give many such examples, but there is one example which has become a kind of symbol. It is the legendary Sayat-Nova, who composed and performed his poems in song in the Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijani languages. In three languages he glorified friendship and love, and faith in that which is good and beautiful in man. And every spring, on Sayat-Nova Day, representatives of the public in the Trans-Caucasian republics lay their red roses on the little hill in the ancient corner of Tbilisi where the ashes of the great singer of the friendship and brotherhood of nations are resting. And one hears the songs of Sayat-Nova, as a sign of his immortality.

In connection with the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, there has been increased activity in Georgia at institutions of science and culture and at creative unions and organizations. (Footnote: See PRAVDA, 20 Jul 82)

To literature and art, to science and to all our spiritual culture, we give a special role in the ideological support of our activity. In literature, painting, music, the theater, motion pictures, and architecture in our republic, we have remarkable acts of creation, which have enriched the multinational Soviet culture, with recent years being marked by a noticeable upsurge in the creativity of the artists of Georgia, an upsurge that was promoted by the guiding activities of the CPG Central Committee, which found the proper tone in work with the masters of culture. We attempted to follow the advice of V.I. Lenin, who recommended taking into consideration the specifics of artistic creativity, and the peculiarities of the psychology of the artistic intellectuals. People in our republic have developed a deeply respectful attitude toward that psychology and there has been an increase in the attention devoted to the wants and needs, to the working conditions of the authors, painters, architects, composers, and motion-picture and stage performers. It is indicative that one of the very first meetings that were held in 1972 at the CPG Central Committee was a meeting with artistic intellectuals. At that meeting, and at others similar to it, there was a discussion of the vitally important creative problems. The discussion was carried out in a well-qualified, professional manner, thus creating a situation of mutual understanding and an atmosphere of mutual respect. An increasingly large number of facts attest to the coincidence of the social mandates issued to the figures of literature and art and their concrete creative strivings and concepts.

This approach laid the beginning for the creative interpretation and artistic depiction of the processes that are occurring in the republic and are improving the morale and psychological climate. Without a doubt, the participation of the creative intellectuals has, to a considerable degree, helped us to increase the rate of participation in the struggle against negative phenomena, since that struggle occurs in the first instance in the moral, spiritual sphere.

Attaching great importance to literature and art in reinforcing the friendship and brotherhood of the nations and in communist construction, the CPG Central Committee adopted a decision concerning the work of the GSSR Union of Authors to intensify the international and patriotic education. Organizations that have been created are the Main Editorial Board for Artistic Translation and Literary Interrelationships, as well as the Main Editorial Board for Scientific Translation.

We proceed from the assumption that the role of literature and art as an important factor in the ideological support of our entire large policy, the policy of the party, is undergoing a qualitatively greater and greater growth, in proportion to the rise in the level of political culture and the expansion of the general cultural horizon of Soviet citizens. And there is a corresponding increase in the role and importance of science.

This year the 6th Plenum of the CPG Central Committee was held. It dealt with the questions of the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the national economy. (Footnote: See PRAVDA, 20 May 82; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 Jun 82). The resolutions issued by that congress are finding their practical realization. At a solemn session in Tbilisi in May 1981 it was noted that Georgian scientists had made a large number of outstanding discoveries. Guaranteeing that all these discoveries find their further realization and implementation is where we see our chief task.

Science, in and of itself, cannot develop in an environment of exclusivity, only on a national basis. In order to be at the level of the achievements of worldwide scientific thought, in order not to be kept solely to the confines of research on simply the practical, applied problems, science must invariably be international both in its directedness and in the use of the existing achievements.

Therefore it is completely natural that in science, as in the other spheres of social activity, the national and the international are linked in the closest manner. Georgian scientists, on the one hand, use in their research the achievements of Soviet science as a whole, which is the advance detachment of worldwide scientific thought, and, on the other hand, they make their own contribution to their development. The republic's scientists and scientific institutions are working on problems that are of nationwide and worldwide importance.

A special place in our activities is occupied by the social sciences, the tasks of which are exceptionally important, complicated, and varied. We, for example, are awaiting from our philosophers, historians, and other specialists in the humanities a new word in regard to the forms and methods of the ideological generalization of all the work being carried out, the ideological support of the resolution of the tasks that are confronting us, the ideological forecasting of vitally important process of social life that require the attention of the republic's party organization. These processes include the further integration of the international and the national, and the role of ideological-political work in that integration. Serious discussion about all this will take place at the republic-level conference of workers in the social sciences which is being planned.

We have a certain amount of experience in this regard. Our scientific-research institutes, including those under the Academy of Sciences, are taking active part in the work of providing the international education of the workers and are generalizing the activities of the party organizations in this area. For example, one work that

deserves attention is the fundamental monograph "Deyatel'nost' kommunisticheskikh organizatsiy Zakavkaz'ya po internatsional'nomy vospitaniyu trudyashchikhsya" [Activities of the Communist Organizations of the Trans-Caucasus in the International Education of the Workers], which was published for the 60th anniversary of the Great October by the Trans-Caucasian branches of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, attached to CPSU Central Committee. That monograph generalizes the many years of experience in the work of the Communist Party members of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia in assuring the international consolidation of the proletariat in that part of the country in the fight for the victory of the socialist revolution, for the reinforcement of the friendship and brotherhood of peoples during the years of the Soviet authority, especially under conditions of developed socialism. (Footnote: See "Deyatel'nost' kommunisticheskikh organizatsiy Zakavkaz'ya po internatsional'nomu vospitaniyu trudyashchikhsya" [Activities of the Communist Organizations of the Trans-Caucasus in the International Education of the Workers], Tbilisi, 1977). The great theoretical and practical importance of this work especially increases if you recall the high value that V.I. Lenin put on the international traditions of the Bolshevik organizations in the Caucasus, using them as an example for other party organizations to follow. It was Lenin who said, "...Corresponding to the interests and tasks of the workers movement is only that complete unity (in the outlying areas, from the bottom to the top) of the workers of all nations which was carried out for so long and so successfully in the Caucasus." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch," vol 23, p 124)

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that was held on 22 November 1982 worked out concrete and clear program, which corresponds to the party's long-term strategy, for the country's economic and social development in the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Plenum completely and entirely approved the practical activities of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in implementing the course worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress in the area of domestic and foreign policy, and the carrying out of the tasks of communist construction. The Plenum approved the principles and conclusions contained in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which were made the basis of the activities of our entire party, including all the party organizations of Georgia.

The party's course is invariable, just as the nation's faith in the party is invariable. This confirms the purposefulness and the succession in the struggle waged by all generations of builders of communism for its ideals. Our conviction concerning the feasibility of the tasks brought forward by the party is based also on that often-confirmed fact that each of its decisions, each word that is directed at the nation, has found an effective response in the hearts of Soviet citizens. That is what happened when the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree concerning the work of the Communist Party members of Georgia in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. That decree caused a tremendous amount of inspiration in the republic. The workers of Georgia, despite the difficult conditions that developed as a result of the natural calamities at the beginning of the agricultural year, successfully fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain and high-grade tea leaves to the state. The letter of congratulation from the CPSU Central Committee, which was received shortly before the November Plenum, states that that success was the result of the purposeful work of the republic's party organization, the increased level of skill on the part of the teagrowers and the specialists and administrators of the farms, and the selfless labor performed by all the workers in the agroindustrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed its firm conviction that the Communist Party members and the rural workers in the republic will extend with even greater energy the struggle to implement the Food Program, will guarantee the further increase in the production of all agricultural products, and will achieve new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It was with a sense of profound satisfaction and genuine gratitude that people in our republic perceived the congratulatory message from the CPSU Central Committee. It has evoked a new influx of political and labor enthusiasm among the broad masses of the workers and among our people as a whole, and has applied new forces and new energy in the struggle to implement the historic tasks that have been assigned by the party.

In response to the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the summons issued by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to strengthen the unity of the party and the nation, and to follow firmly the behests of the great Lenin, which constitutes the pledge of all our future victories, the Communist Party members of Georgia, like all the rest of the party members and the entire Soviet nation, are consolidating themselves even more closely around their beloved Leninist Central Committee and are meritoriously greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They assure the part that in 1983 they will make a new contribution to the successful forward movement by our country along the Leninist path, the path to communism, and they will contribute more actively to the further flourishing of our great Motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 12, 1982)

ACADEMICIAN SAYS COSMOS-1402 POSES 'NO DANGER'

LD061934 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- The joint Soviet-Indian manned space flight is planned for the first half of 1984. A vast and diversified program of scientific experiments is being drafted. Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the Soviet cosmonauts' training program disclosed at a press conference in Moscow today. The press conference was devoted to the longest ever 211-day flight of Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-I.

Vladimir Shatalov said that two pilots from India had completed the first stage of training for the forthcoming joint flight at the Zvezdny Gorodok near Moscow. The biggest difficulty at that stage had been that Indian trainees could not speak Russian. However, their diligence enabled them to get a command of the language to the extent that allows them to hear lectures of space program specialists.

Deputy USSR Health Minister Yevgeniy Vorobyev replied affirmatively to the question if the participation of women was possible in 211-day and even longer flights in the near future. He also said that the most expedient way to do so was to prolong gradually and under close medical inspection the duration of the flights of mixed and women's space crews.

Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the Intercosmos council, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, dwelt on the prospects for the development of space exploration within the framework of the Intercosmos program. He said that the exploration of ionosphere and stratosphere were to continue. It was planned to send a space probe to Halley's Comet so as to observe it from a short distance. Scientists from the countries of the socialist community, France and other countries would take part in the experiment. Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov said that presently specialists were vigorously working on that project.

In reply to the question about the Soviet artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1402, Vladimir Kotelnikov said that planned operations were being carried [out] with the satellite. He said that presently there was no danger as to the fate of Cosmos-1402.

BRIEFS

NEW HOSPITAL IN TASHKENT -- The Central Asia section of the Soviet Ministry of Health's planning institute has drawn up the plans for a new hospital. It has been decided to construct this new hospital in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. It will be composed of a medical treatment ward, administrative buildings and [words indistinct]. Green courts will be established around the buildings of the hospital for the recreation of the officials. The most up-to-date medical equipment will be provided for the doctors. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Dec 82 GF]